

ENTIRE BATAAN IN JAPANESE HANDS



SURRENDER.—The surrender of Filipino-American troops on the eastern front of Bataan was offered in this historic scene somewhere in Bataan when Major General Edward P. King, Jr., second from left, accompanied by Col. Williams (with face covered), expressed his wish to a representative of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces.

U. S. Planes Bomb Barrio Of Parañaque

Attack on Civilians Condemned—18 Killed, 30 Wounded

Keeping the watchful eyes of the Japanese forces, American planes attacked and bombed the crowded center of a Parañaque suburb about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The bombing resulted in the death of many Filipino civilians according to a count made by the Propaganda Corps of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Such blind bombing by the enemy is not only inhuman but also constitutes the last and merciless gift of the Americans to the Filipinos upon their withdrawal from the Philippines, whose people have for 40 years suffered from the Americans' falsehoods and exploitation, the Propaganda Corps said, adding that this brutal bombing will always be remembered by the Filipinos.

Eighteen civilians were reported killed and 30 were wounded when planes, believed to be American, raided barrio Tambo, Parañaque, shortly after 10:30 yesterday morning.

(Continued on page 4)

Cebu Landings Are Admitted

LISBON, April 11 (Domei).—The United States war department issued a communique today stating that Japanese forces supported by bombers and heavy naval gunfire effected a landing on Cebu island, north of Mindanao, according to a report from Washington.

The communique added that Japanese forces continued their intense attacks on Corregidor and Fort Hughes, one of the fortified islands in Manila Bay.

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 11 (Domei).—Alert units

(Continued on page 4)

Nazi Aces Bomb Malta Island

BERLIN, April 11 (Domei).—The German high command announced today that German pursuit pilots were unusually successful last Friday while escorting bombers which incessantly attacked military establishments on the British-owned Malta island. The raid was directed particularly on the La Vallet naval base.

British pursuit pilots who attempted to intercept the attack-

(Continued on page 4)

Corregidor Anti-Aircraft Guns Silenced

Bombers Attack Island Fortress In Mass Raids

FROM A JAPANESE ARMY AIRBASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 12 (Domei).—Striking across the narrow channel separating Corregidor from the Bataan mainland, large formations of Japanese bombers yesterday furiously raided in mass the Corregidor fortress, unleashing tons of bombs on General Wainwright's beleaguered Filipino forces.

Japanese bombers subjected barracks, anti-aircraft batteries and other military objectives to a devastating assault in the morning, following it up with another mass raid in the afternoon.

Resistance from enemy anti-aircraft batteries which was intense in the raids on April 9 and 10, was only perfunctory when the Japanese air units appeared over Corregidor in the initial raid yesterday morning and practically ceased around 2 o'clock, indicating that the enemy batteries had been seriously damaged by intensified Japanese assaults.

IT'S WARM

City residents continued sweating from the heat yesterday when the mercury remained at a high level. Maximum temperature was 35.9° C. or 96.6° F. at 4:30 p.m., while the minimum was 23.1° C. or 73.6° F. at 6:35 a.m.

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ANYTHING YOU DON'T NEED, TURN INTO CASH!
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III Treatment Is Reported

Reports received by the Propaganda Corps of the Imperial Japanese Forces tell graphically of the inhuman treatment administered by American soldiers to the Filipino troops.

One report states that retreating Filipino troops are being subjected to machine-gunning by the Americans in the rear. Some of these Filipino soldiers showed a disposition to go over to the Japanese side but were unable to do so as their American comrades

(Continued on page 3)

Another U. S. General, Staff Captured

Generals Jones And King Among War Prisoners

The entire Bataan peninsula is now under the control of the Japanese Imperial Forces, the Propaganda Corps said in an announcement yesterday.

Bataan came under Japanese control following the surrender of Major General Edward P. King, Jr., commander of the eastern front, due to the fierce attack of the Nipponese forces.

Major General Albert Jones, commander of the western front of Bataan, has also been captured, according to the Propaganda Corps. Captured with him were his staff, composed of Colonel Marz, military chief of staff, Captain Cross and Captain Barlein.

Political Crisis Rocks Britain

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (Domei).—The collapse of the negotiations in India and the heavy losses suffered by the British fleet in the Indian ocean are apparently beginning to cause a new internal political crisis in England.

The London press is again full of blatant criticism against the government. After the press itself had generally welcomed the government's proposals to India,

(Continued on page 4)

ROOSEVELT'S CHARGES ABSURD, SAYS ISHII

TOKYO, April 11 (Domei).—President Roosevelt's accusation to the effect that the United States has been the "victim of skillful deception" by Nippon is absurd and although the claim may have some effect on those unfamiliar with U. S.-Nippon negotiations, those more acquainted will not be hoodwinked by such mendacious propaganda, declared Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, privy councillor and erstwhile foreign minister, in an article contributed to the April issue of Galko Hyoron (Diplomatic Review), a widely read monthly.

(Continued on page 4)

Bataan Civilians Treated Well By Japanese, Refugee Reveals

A moving story of the difficult life suffered by Filipino evacuees in an evacuation center in Cabacaben, Bataan, was given by one of the first civilians who arrived in Manila on Friday after long confinement in the Bataan fighting area.

Belonging to a prominent and wealthy family of Balanga, Mrs. Melitona-Banason, almost 80 years old, by luck was able to reach Manila last Friday afternoon through the help of the Japanese army.

Asked about her experiences in the Bataan evacuation center, the old woman who is now under the care of her nephew, David Perez de Tagle, of the National Tobacco Corporation, at his residence in

San Juan del Monte, expressed her gratefulness to the Japanese soldiers who treated all civilians in the camps kindly.

The first question asked by the Japanese soldiers on entering the evacuation centers in Cabacaben was if the evacuees had food, she said. Finding the evacuees in dire need of food, the soldiers gave them food and later invited them to return home in peace.

(Continued on page 4)

LAUNDRY SOAP ARCAACHE "LUTO"

After mature study and long experiments we are at last proud to announce that NO laundry soap in the Islands could be superior to our ARCAACHE "LUTO" LAUNDRY SOAP! DEALERS, CONSUMERS, FAMILIES, LAUNDRY SHOPS, RETAILERS, "LAYANDEKAS" MAKE YOUR PROVISIONS NOW!... while prices are still low and CAUSTIC SODA yet available. WE GUARANTEE THAT YOU CAN KEEP THIS SOAP FOR YEARS! (We still have a small stock of our "HILAW" ARCAACHE LAUNDRY SOAP in 5 colors Yellow, Blue and White) which we only recommend for immediate use.)

335 ECHAGUE

CINES

TIMES
NOW SHOWING
FIRST SHOW: 9:30 A. M.
LAST FULL SHOW: 4:45 P. M.
MATTING TILL 12 MIDDAY
Charles Boyer Irene Dunne
"WHEN TOMORROW COMES"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

LYRIC
NOW SHOWING
FIRST SHOW: 9:30 A. M.
LAST FULL SHOW: 4:45 P. M.
MATTING TILL 12 MIDDAY
A FIRST RUN PICTURE
"MOON OVER HER SHOULDER"
with Lynn Bari, John Sutton
20th Century Fox Picture

AVENUE
NOW SHOWING
First Show - 9:30 A. M.
Last Full Show - 4:45 P. M.
MATTING TILL 12 MIDDAY

"The Son of Monte Cristo"
JOAN BENNETT
LOUIS HAYWARD

CAPITOL
NOW SHOWING
FIRST SHOW - 9:30 A. M.
LAST FULL SHOW - 4:45 P. M.
MATTING TILL 12 MIDDAY
JANET GAGNEY DAVIDS
"THE BRIDE CAME COD"

STATE
NOW SHOWING
FIRST SHOW: 9:30 A. M.
LAST SHOW: 4:45 P. M.

"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
In Technicolor

LAST DAY IDEAL
First Show: 11:30-1:00 P. M.
9:30 A. M. MATTING TILL 12 MIDDAY
ANN SOTHERN
"RINGSIDE MAISIE"
TOMORROW
NORMA SHEARER & HOWARD
"ROMEO & JULIET"

IDEAL
First Show: 11:30-1:00 P. M.
9:30 A. M. MATTING TILL 12 MIDDAY
ANN SOTHERN
"RINGSIDE MAISIE"
TOMORROW
NORMA SHEARER & HOWARD
"ROMEO & JULIET"

AMERICAN
OPENS TODAY
ZAMBOANGA
with Rosa Del Rosario, Fernando Poe
ALSO SHORT SUBJECT
"TORNADOES OF THE RING"
All the championship bouts of the world including the ideal of the Philippines PANCHITO VILLA.



AFTER THE CONFERENCE in the photo on page 1 at which terms of the surrender were discussed, General King and his staff officers are shown above marching under guard to their quarters as prisoners of war.

Bataan Civilians Treated Well...

(Continued from page 1)
According to her, many civilians in the camps died for lack of food and medical assistance. During the long period of the siege, she said the evacuees suffered no bombing of the camps.

The old woman narrated how the evacuees journeyed from the camps to their respective home towns after they were advised by the Japanese army. The road from the fighting front was lined with evacuees, all walking.

While she was walking with other evacuees, including her relatives, she was recognized by two Filipino caregivers in a military truck and being too tired and too old to travel she was picked up with the permission of the soldiers. She told the Filipino caregivers that she would prefer to go to Manila to see her grandson, Dr. Banzon of a local hospital, and her other relatives.

On passing the town of Balanga, she fainted upon seeing her residence completely demolished. When the truck reached San Fernando, she was transferred to a Manila-bound train. She arrived in Tutuban station at 6 p.m. Friday. Being in a weak condition and unable to get in touch with her relatives she finally located a townmate on Calle Doroteo Jose where she stayed overnight until she was able to relay a message to her nephew.

Mr. Tagle reported yesterday that his aunt is regaining her lost strength and is now being given medical treatment.

Roosevelt's Charges Absurd...

(Continued from page 1)
In substance, Viscount Ishihara's article follows:

"President Roosevelt is reported to have publicly stated after the Pearl Harbor debacle that the United States was 'outwitted by Nippon's skillful deception.' Presumably, the President meant to accuse Nippon of pretending to reach an agreement by sending Saburo Kurosu, thereby putting America off guard with the intention of dealing a coup de main upon the completion of all military preparations.

"Among the demands made by the American President the latter part of November last year were: firstly, Nippon's withdrawal from the tripartite pact, and secondly, Nippon's recognition of Chiang Kai-shek's regime as the only legitimate government in China.

"These demands were not only made verbally but were presented in black and white in an official document handed to the two Nipponese representatives on November 28, last year. The tripartite pact was then only one year old, while the basic Sino-Nipponese agreement between Nippon and the National Government of China in Nanking was concluded only one year before.

"The United States was simply trying to force Nippon to discard without rhyme nor reason her obligations arising from the Nippon-Sino agreement in demanding Nippon to recognize the Chiang regime as the only de jure government in China. Both the tripartite pact and the Sino-Nipponese agreement were concluded by Nippon on the basis of her prestige and honor.



CAPTURED.—General Ives of the American forces in Bataan is pictured here showing his Japanese captors where his men were at the start of the Japanese all-out offensive.

U. S. Planes Bomb Barrio...

(Continued from page 1)
Some eyewitnesses claimed there were at least six raiders, while others said they saw nine all flying at a very high altitude. Police said there was only one plane.

Many of the casualties were caught unawares, believing the planes were Japanese ships. An eyewitness said that he heard four explosions. When he rose the dead and the wounded were strewn around him. Residential buildings were in shambles and a fire had started in one place.

Japanese pursuit planes chased the raiders before they could do more damage.

Eleven bodies were found in the bombing scene. Of 37 wounded persons taken to the Philippine General Hospital, seven died from their wounds. There were

To demand Nippon to abrogate these international agreements is nothing short of demanding that Nippon throw overboard her national prestige and honor and knowled before the United States.

"The presentation of such a claim to a self-respecting nation in itself can be regarded as a declaration of war. President Roosevelt's demand was not of a negative nature such as a breach of international agreement among three countries but of a more positive nature as to demand the renouncement of bona fide international agreements concluded by Nippon.

"Moreover the demand was made not only of the United States' own accord but after consulting Britain, Australia, Canada, Dutch East Indies and the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"Viewed from every angle, the President's impetuous action was a futile attempt to coerce Nippon, but which is only harmful to the United States. It is only natural that Nippon, presented with such an outrageous demand, should have arisen in indignation.

"It is certainly absurd that President Roosevelt should, now, after the fat is in the fire, have the audacity to use such sophistry as 'outlines by Nippon's skillful deception' and that the United States was 'caught napping'."

Cebu Landings Are Admitted

(Continued from page 1)
of the Nipponese naval forces maintaining an air-tight blockade of Manila Bay, captured three American transports attempting to escape from Bataan peninsula on April 9, it was learned today.

women and children among the casualties.

Greater Manila firemen and policemen rushed to Parañaque to aid the Japanese soldiers. The firemen were hampered by low water pressure, but they were able to draw a supply from the seashore and controlled the flames before they could spread over a big area.

Besides the houses of civilians, four of 12 houses in the Tamaras Court owned by Fausto Barredo and a Protestant chapel in barrio Tambo were also hit and destroyed by the bombs.

Those killed are:

1. Gelacio Cruz, alias Gelacio Manga, 52, of Tambo, Parañaque.
2. Urbano Reyes, 55, of Tambo, Parañaque.
3. Salome Santander Adacio, 32, wife of Jose P. Adacio, of Calle Real, Tambo, Parañaque.
4. Gregorio Mendez, 75, wife of Catalina Santol of Calle Real, Tambo, Parañaque.

The wounded are:

1. Deogracias Nufuente, 16
2. Elvira Valenzuela, 12
3. Soledad Simpaio, 23
4. Norberto Cruz, 5
5. Conrado Valenzuela, 17
6. Florentino de Guzman, 34
7. Norberto Apolinario, 10
8. Cirilo Santol, 16
9. Dionisio Feliciano, 30
10. Joaquin Garcia, 5
11. Lourdes Garcia, 16
12. Eugenio Garcia, 40
13. Alejandro Cruz, 26
14. Roman Manalo, 23, of Pangasinan, Batangas
15. Tomas San Juan, 32
16. Paulina de Guzman, 30
17. Vicente San Luis, 32
18. Juan Adacio, 27
19. Consolacion Santos, 37
20. Maria Burgos, 62
21. Juanita Cruz, 16
22. Monases Cruz, 32
23. Levidio Padilla, policeman of Parañaque, slightly wounded.

Political Crisis Rocks Britain

(Continued from page 1)
criticism of the failure of the Cripps mission is carefully avoided on this point for the time being as the press concentrates on the question of whether war is being correctly handled, striking particularly at the British naval strategy.

The well-known British naval expert Lord Winster, formerly Lieutenant Commander Fletcher, in an interview with the News Chronicle was quoted as stating that something again has been attempted with insufficient means. This careless attitude of the Admiralty has already caused great sacrifices before and must be eliminated, Lord Winster said. The three large sea routes through the Indian Ocean to Suez, via the Atlantic and to Marmarak, could not all be equally protected, according to Lord Winster. Therefore, he asserted, it was necessary to consider which is the most important and then concentrate protection accordingly.

The dangers threatening India's defense as a result of the collapse of the Indian negotiations are pointed out in the periodical "Time and Tide" by Edward Thompson, who is generally regarded as one of the best experts on Indian affairs.

Nazi Aces Bomb Malta Island

(Continued from page 1)
ing German bombers were engaged by German pursuit planes in fierce dogfights. German Messerschmitt-109's emerged victorious, shooting down 11 Hurricanes without any losses on the Nazi side.

During the raid a German dive-bomber dropped bombs close to a commercial vessel in the dock, causing serious damage. Cold storage houses and coal dumps in the interior part of the harbor offered good targets for the German planes.

Three other airports effectively bombed were La Yensia, Hal Far and Gudja. Several bombers also scored hits on parking places on the Luza airport.

LISBON, April 11 (Domei).—According to a Washington report, the U. S. navy department revealed in a communique that the 1,200-ton U. S. submarine Perch must be considered lost since no word has been received from the vessel for more than a month. The communique said that the Perch which was launched in May, 1935, was one of the submarines operating in the southwest Pacific.

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GRAND STAGE SHOW
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"MEXICAN FIESTA"
A Beautiful Fantasy
ACCOMPANIED WITH SONGS, DANCES, COMEDIES, ACROBATIC, ETC.
First Show: 7:30 P. M. Second: 9:45 P. M.
Change of Program every Thursday

STRAND
NOW SHOWING
FIRST SHOW: 9:30 A. M.
LAST SHOW: 4:45 P. M.

IT'S A MAD WORLD! KNOCKOUT!

OPENS TODAY PALACE
FIRST SHOW: 9:30 A. M.
LAST SHOW: 4:45 P. M.

VICTOR McLAGLEN IN "DIAMOND FRONTIER"

BOMBS DEMOLISH CORREGIDOR GUNS

15 Generals Among War Prisoners

40,000, Including 6,000 Americans, Spoils Taken

TOKYO, April 14 (Domei).—Imperial Headquarters announced at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon that Japanese forces since the commencement of the general offensive against the beleaguered Filipino-American forces in Bataan Peninsula up to Sunday captured a total of 40,000 war prisoners, including 15 generals and 6,000 American troops.

The officers captured included Major General Edward P. King, Jr., commander of United States forces in Bataan Peninsula; Major General Albert Jones, commander of the First Army Corps; Major General George Parker, commander of the Second Army Corps; and Major General Guillermo B. Francisco, commander of the Filipino Forces.

The communiqué said that the spoils taken by the Japanese during the same period amounted to 120 guns including heavy artillery, 320 machineguns, 600 automatic rifles, 124 tanks including armored cars, 320 automobiles and many other arms and munitions.

Oldest City In Islands Burned

The historic city of Cebu, second largest city in the Philippines and the most important port in the Visayan islands, had been burned literally to ashes by the retreating American forces before the Japanese landing units captured that city on April 11, according to information received by the Propaganda Corps from the Japanese Imperial Forces from Cebu yesterday morning.

The burning of this oldest city of the Philippines by the American forces is according to observers, another act of vandalism of those who profess principles of humanity in words but do the contrary. Practically all the houses on the commercial and residential sections of the city have been turned into shambles of ruins and the inhabitants have, as a result, found themselves homeless.

Cebu, it may be recalled, was the first city taken by the Japs. (Continued on page 4)

Gen. Homma Thanks Officers And Men Under Him for Heroism

BATAAN FRONT, April 14 (Domei).—Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, told the press yesterday evening that "it is still too early to identify myself to the world as commander of the Japanese forces in the Philippines in view of the fact that the war has just begun."

Gen. Homma revealed that "our battle has been one against difficult terrain rather than against American forces." He recalled that the fight started with the setting of American troops in the plains of Lamon, followed by the general offensive against



SURRENDER CAR—American soldiers, one of them bearing a white flag, photographed in the U. S. Army "jeep" on which Major General Edward P. King, Jr. rode to surrender the USAFFE troops in Bataan under his command to the Japanese military headquarters at the front. Around the Americans are Nipponese officers and soldiers. A Japanese flag has been placed over the car's engine. (Photo by Japs. photography section, Japanese Propaganda Corps).

Will Inspect Sari Sari Stores

A general inspection of Filipino sari-sari stores which are members of the organized retailers' associations in Greater Manila has been ordered by the director of commerce and industries to observe their compliance with the price-control measure and other regulations which are intended for the stabilization of the retail trade.

For the information of the buying public, every member-store has been furnished a placard to distinguish itself as a member of the retailers' association. According to the director of commerce and industries, the placards which are to be displayed conspicuously will serve also to inform the public that said stores sell matches at one centavos a box, cigarettes at their printed retail prices and sugar (brown) at eleven centavos a kilo.

The public has been urged by the director of commerce to insist on the fixed retail prices. It is warned that the public should not pay more than the fixed prices and in case of violations to call for policemen or to report the matter to the bureau of commerce and industries.

Information from the bureau showed that a total of 28 associations. (Continued on page 4)

Commons To Hold Secret Session

LONDON, April 13 (Domei).—Faced with mounting criticism over the conduct of British war strategy which was intensified by the Japanese destruction of the aircraft carrier "Hermes" and two cruisers in the waters of Ceylon, Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed the House of Commons that a secret meeting of the Lower House will be arranged shortly to hear a detailed report on war developments, according to a report from London.

Referring to the Indian question, Prime Minister Churchill preferred to make no elaboration pending the return of Sir Stafford Cripps who, he said, would be in a better position to enlighten Parliament on India's rejection of the British proposals for settlement of the Indian question.

JAPANESE ENVOY IS DECORATED

BERLIN, April 13 (Domei).—It was reported from Sofia that King Boris III of Bulgaria today conferred the First Class of Alexander upon Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese ambassador to Germany.

RECORD HEAT REGISTERED

The record maximum temperature of the year so far was shattered again yesterday when the mercury soared to a high mark of 37.4 C. or 99.3 F. at 3:35 p. m. The record until yesterday was 35.8 C. or 92.2 F. registered last Saturday and equaled last Monday. Minimum thermometer reading yesterday was 25.5 C. or 78.5 F. at 5:40 a. m.

Cebu City Completely Occupied

Fires Started in Six Points of Beleaguered Fortress

FROM A JAPANESE BASE, April 14 (Domei).—It was learned that the northern batteries of Corregidor fortress have been virtually demolished by incessant bombing assaults by Japanese air units.

Meanwhile, the details of the devastating assaults launched by large formations of Japanese bombers against Corregidor last Sunday morning and afternoon reveal that large caliber bombs rained on the northern artillery positions caused terrific explosions and fires at six different places.

FROM A JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 14 (Domei).—Large formations of Japanese Army bombers yesterday rained tons of bombs on Corregidor island causing devastating damage on military objectives. Naval bombers also cooperated carrying out effective bombardments on the island fortress.

BERNE, April 14 (Domei).—San Francisco radio, quoting a United States war department (Continued on page 4)

Hostile Aliens Must Report

The Japanese military police yesterday announced that all hostile nationals who have not been interned or who had been released due to sickness or some other reason which is no longer valid must present themselves to internment authorities immediately.

The announcement follows: "It is clearly understood that hostile nationals must present themselves to the Concentration camp authorities, in accordance with the notice appearing twice, (Continued on page 4)

NOTICE

Those who have been released from the Concentration Camp or whose internment has been postponed must strictly observe the following regulations:

- (1) When those who have been temporarily released on account of sickness are able to go outdoors, or when those who for some other reason have been temporarily released or whose internment has been postponed have lost the validity for said reason for temporary release or postponement of internment, they must present themselves at the Office of the Concentration Camp in the compound of Sio, Tomas University and seek instruction of the Military Authorities.
- (2) The hostile nationals who have been released or whose internment has been postponed must be discreet in their words and deeds, and must not go out unless compelled to do so in order to make their living, or to take a walk in the vicinity of their homes for the sake of their health.
- (3) When the hostile nationals who have been released or whose internment has been postponed, change their addresses, they must lose go time in reporting to the Office of the above-mentioned Concentration Camp.

Failure to observe the above mentioned articles will be subject to severe punishment.

April 15, 1942

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE.

CEBU DEFENDERS FLEE IN PANIC

U. S.-Vichy Break Held Imminent

**Laval Expected
To Form New
Cabinet Today**

SAIGON, April 18 (Domei).—The appointment of Monsieur Pierre Laval as head of the Vichy government will enhance further the friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China, competent observers here believe.

These clerics opine that Indo-China government authorities will be influenced by the anticipated change in the policy of the home government as well as by the successive victories being won by the Japanese forces.

BUENOS AIRES, April 17 (Domei).—The San Francisco radio, in a broadcast heard here, reported that there is every sign that the United States will break off relations with France. It added that U. S. observers have pointed out that continuation of United States relations with Vichy would "serve no interest except that of Germany."

TOKYO, April 18 (Domei).—With important French naval bases, including Dakar, at Germany's service as a result of France's definitely joining the Axis camp, the strategic stand of the democracies will be further weakened, "Asahi" declared editorially this morning, commenting on the return to power of former Vice Premier Pierre Laval.

The paper declared that the latest shake-up in France, which is bringing pro-Germans into power, is one of the biggest diplomatic failures of the United States in recent years. It pointed out that Britain severed diplomatic relations with France shortly after the latter's capitulation but the United States has been trying to cement France's favor by having the United (Continued on page 4)

COL. OHTA VISITS MUNICIPAL COURTS

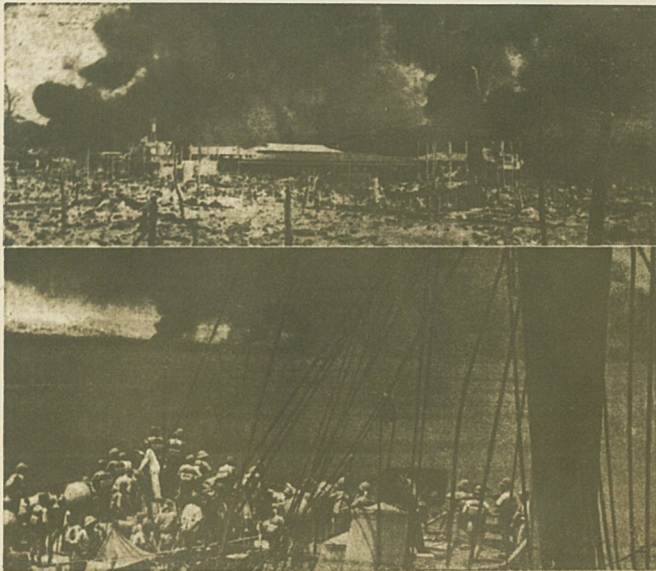
Lieut. Col. Ohta, chief of the Japanese military police, yesterday visited the Manila municipal courts to observe actual proceedings. He was accompanied by Capt. Horikawa, liaison officer between the military police and the metropolitan police department.

Following a conference given to the probationary policemen force the previous day, Col. Ohta also paid a courtesy call at the office of the mayor.

Britain Cannot Regain Position Without Help of U. S. Fleet

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (Domei).—Reflecting the current gloomy public opinion regarding the Royal Navy, the London *Daily Mail*, in a survey of the British naval position, declared yesterday that "England cannot restore her domination of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian oceans without the help of the American fleet."

Warning that the Italian navy must not be underestimated, the journal said that despite all the efforts of the British navy in the Mediterranean Italy may



CEBU IN RUINS.—The smoldering ruins of what used to be the business center of Cebu, oldest town in the Philippines, were the sight that greeted Japanese troops when they occupied the city last week. Photo above shows part of the business district reduced to ashes by retreating USAFFE troops; below, columns of smoke seen from the Japanese transports approaching the city. (Photos by Propaganda Corps, Japanese Army.)

Port Moresby Damage Heavy

LISBON, April 16 (Domei).—A Melbourne report said that Japanese aircraft again raided Port Moresby this morning causing heavy damage to military establishments.

FROM A JAPANESE BASE IN TIMOR, April 17 (Domei).—Under-estimation of Japan's fighting strength was the biggest mistake ever committed by Australia, according to a captain in the Australian air force who was made a prisoner of war by Japanese forces in Timor.

The Aussie captain, whose identity was not revealed, said that Australians never dreamed that Japan could capture Singapore, Hongkong and Netherlands East Indies within the short period of four months. He said:

"We had confidence that Java could resist the Japanese offensive for at least two months but we were given a rude surprise when the Dutch surrendered in less than two weeks after it (Continued on page 4)

Allow Less Sugar For Americans

TOKYO, April 18 (Domei).—Envisaging further restrictions on the already cramped life of Americans, the U. S. Price Control Administration announced that sugar rationing will be reduced from one pound to one-half pound per head during May, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report said that sugar ration tickets for May will not be issued to persons having a stock of more than six pounds. The announcement added that for persons holding between two and six pounds of sugar, the May ration will be reduced to a corresponding amount.

Will Transfer Thai Capital

TOKYO, April 18 (Domei).—Nichi Nichi reported from Bangkok that the Thai government is considering the transfer of the capital from Bangkok to some where in the interior with a view to facilitating the nation's economic reconstruction plan.

It is understood that Pitsanulok, Thailand's industrial center, 200 kilometers north of Bangkok, is presently regarded as the most likely seat of the Thai government, while Lopburi is viewed as the second best possibility.

The report said that Luang Phrom Yothi, minister of the interior and Luang Chavensakhit Songgram, welfare minister, are already inspecting the possible locations for the new capital.

Davao Province Rehabilitated

TOKYO, April 18 (Domei).—Governor Romualdo Quimpo of Davao province, in western Mindanao Island, in an interview with a Hochi correspondent, declared, "I regret I have but one life to sacrifice in my endeavor to rehabilitate my province from the ravages of American brutality and destruction," according to a report from Davao. The report follows:

"The governor was returning from Manila when the Japanese forces started their lightning offensive against the Fili-American troops in Davao. When the governor reached home, the Rising Sun flag was already waving in the City of Davao.

"The governor said that Filipino troops are still resisting Japanese forces in the Philippines because they are still intoxicated with the American promise that help is coming from the United States, adding, however, that the Filipinos' trust in the Americans is destined to dwindle and soon (Continued on page 4)

Stimson Reveals 60,000 War Prisoners Taken in Bataan

LISBON, April 17 (Domei).—Col. Henry L. Stimson, U. S. secretary of war, announced in Washington that 16 generals and 60,000 soldiers and civilians have been captured by Japanese forces in Bataan peninsula. He added that only a few troops and 60 nurses had been evacuated to Corregidor island when the peninsula's defenses collapsed.

A previous army announcement claimed only a total of 26,000 soldiers in Bataan, including 12,000 Americans and 21,000 Filipinos.

One of the interesting docu-

Mopping Up Operations Completed

**Another Iloilo
Town Taken—Navy
Ensign Over City**

CEBU, April 18 (Domei).—Launching an offensive early last Thursday morning, Japanese forces by yesterday had completed mopping up operations against enemy remnants in the hilly area around Bayao, 20 kilometers north of Cebu.

Japanese forces advanced from three directions while air units cooperated with the advance by severely bombing approximately 3,000 enemy troops who attempted to put up resistance from vantage points in the heights. Unable to hold their positions in the face of the terrific Japanese drive, the enemy troops fled in confusion into the hinterland, leaving 350 dead and many prisoners including battalion commanders.

PANAY, April 18 (Domei).—The vanguard of the Japanese forces which occupied Iloilo, yesterday evening captured Panay, 45 kilometers north of Iloilo, where the enemy remnants fled northward, front line dispatches revealed. The dispatches revealed no signs of Japanese nationals who were reportedly interred in Pasig.

ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP, April 18 (Domei).—The ensign of the Japanese navy was hoisted for the first time in the port of Iloilo, Panay Island, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a fleet of Japanese warships which cooperated with army units in effecting landings at three different points on Panay.

The entrance of Japanese warships into Iloilo is significant because numerous islands around the island are considered suitable bases for enemy submarines. With the Japanese occupation of Panay, communications with various islands are expected to be rapidly restored.

TOKYO, April 18 (Domei).—Japanese army forces last Thursday (Continued on page 4)

MAYOR OF BAGUIO CALLS ON VARGAS

Conditions in Baguio are fast returning to normal, Mayor Nicolas Valderrosa of that city reported to Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the executive commission yesterday.

Mayor Valderrosa arrived in Manila yesterday on an official trip. He called on Chairman Vargas.

ments found by Japanese soldiers in Bataan following the surrender of the beleaguered Fili-American troops there was a message left by a dead Filipino soldier to his family (Continued on page 4)

THE SURRENDER OF BATAAN IN PICTURES

THE ENTIRE four-page SUNDAY TRIBUNE Pictorial presents today the first comprehensive graphic account of the historic surrender of the Bataan Fil-American defenders, an event signalling the end of American domination in this country.

(Climaxing the overpowering three-dimensional all-out offensive launched last April 3 by the Imperial Japanese Forces under the command of Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma (pictured at right), the American defenses in Bataan collapsed on April 9, worn out by successive attacks, heavy casualties and insufficient rations. Major General Edward P. King, Jr. (below), commander of the USAFFE forces in Bataan after Gen. MacArthur's flight, realizing the futility of further resistance, journeyed, along with some members of his staff, early on April 9, to the Japanese lines near Limay. He brought with him a formal surrender. After this event, headlines about Bataan flashed in Manila newspapers for fully a week, as the Japanese took possession of the whole province.

Losses of the Filipino-American Forces totaled 50,000 captured, including 9,000 Americans and 15 generals, among whom being Major General King; Major General Albert Jones, commander of the First Army Corps; Major General George Parker, commander of the Second Army Corps; and Major General Guillermo B. Francisco, commander of the Filipino Forces. Among the spoils taken were 196 guns, including heavy artillery, 320 machine guns, 500 automatic rifles, 124 tanks and armored cars, 220 automobiles, and miscellaneous arms and munitions. The number of prisoners increases day by day.

As the news of the fall of Bataan became known to almost everybody, Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, declared in a statement issued to the press on April 13 that the occupation of Bataan by the Imperial Forces will bring back peace and tranquillity to many Filipino homes and will enable the Filipino people to undertake in earnest the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities are exerting every effort to free the civilian inhabitants of Bataan from the suffering caused by the war. Already, food is being distributed to them, and pictorial proofs of this are to be found on page 4. The centerspread is devoted to the presentation of pictures containing the Fil-American prisoners of war.



LIEUT.-GEN. MASA HARU HOMMA (first local photo), commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces. Background: Rizal Monument.



KNOWN HERE is Major General Edward P. King, Jr. (left), commander of the American Forces on the eastern Bataan front, who, with members of his staff (right), presented the American offer of surrender. This is how they looked when questioned by the Japanese officers. (Continued on page 2)

SURRENDER OF BATAAN (Continued)



SHOPPING UP OPERATIONS followed the surrender of the main Fil-American force. Left: an observation balloon in action. Right: artillerymen waiting for the next order.



A BIG MASS of USAFFE soldiers, now prisoners of



JAPANESE INFANTRY SOLDIERS marching victoriously through a military highway to some undisclosed war sector after their successful campaign in mountainous Bataan.



LEFT PHOTO is that of another group of war prisoners. Right picture shows Filipino



PICTURED ABOVE is one of the formidable units of Japanese tanks that have been operating here, taken as it pursued retreating remnants of the Filipino-American Forces.



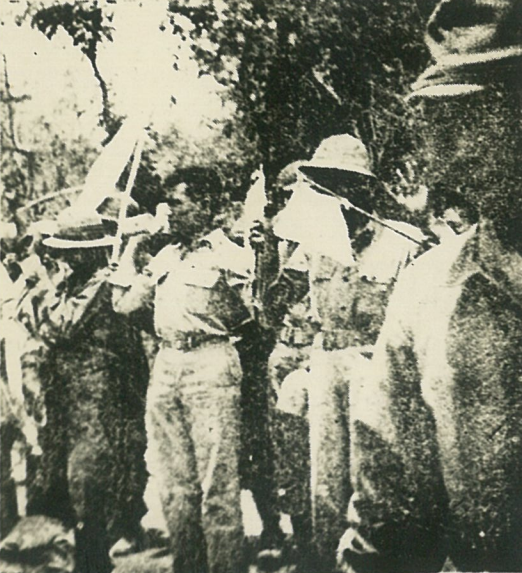
SOME MORE FILIPINO TROOPS (above) present rifles, foodstuffs and white flags; while Japanese soldiers



war, taken while waiting to be brought to their respective concentration places.



ners being inspected for arms. Note the white flag carried by the ino soldiers, in trucks, who had presented themselves to the Japanese.



hemels as for disarming, some with hands up, others carrying bund- is charged with the duty of disarming them carefully scrutinize them.



TWO CAPTURED MEMBERS of the USAFFE medical units pose behind their white-flagged U.S. Army "jeep" for the Japanese who took this shot.



THIS ONE shows a mixed group of Americans and Filipinos resting right after the confusion that marked the surrender of the Fil-American troops.



A FEW MEMBERS of this Filipino-American contingent get themselves inspected while others stand by for any orders from their Japanese captors.



MARCHING through a dusty road side by side with Nippon's tanks (above) are a handful of USAFFE men, led by an armed Japanese soldier.

Continued on page 4

Continued

FILIPINO REFUGEES GET KIND TREATMENT FROM THE JAPANESE



CIVILIAN EVACUEES of Bataan are here gathered in a camp for relief from the Japanese, following the peninsula's fall. Bataan evacuees journeyed from the camps to their respective towns after they were advised by the Japanese Army. They found most of their homes destroyed.

THE TASK of making observations upon the tragic aspect of marching the war prisoners from the Bataan front, where they surrendered on April 9, to San Fernando, Pampanga, previous to their entrainment to their permanent concentration camp is a sad one; hence, our effort to avoid details about the whole episode.

So the public would not get the wrong impression from such an enigmatic remark, however, we make it plain that the Imperial Japanese Forces, whose business is clearly to prosecute the present war to its successful termination, are going well out of their way to feed and help 50,000 men who once were their enemies beyond most reasonable men's expectations.

If, in spite of the humane treatment the Japanese are giving these prisoners, the latter are too weak to reach their destination, we have only the high command of the American forces to blame for surrendering when many of their men had already been terribly weakened by lack of food and by diseases.

As a Filipino sergeant is quoted as saying, "We had three enemies: in front, the Japanese soldiers with their fighting spirit and equipment; behind, our American surveillance corps; and, worst of all, lack of food to nourish men in bad need of energy and strength of will."

In the previous pages of this *Sunday Pictorial* are actual photographs taken of the surrender and the trek of prisoners and some 20,000 civilian evacuees—women and children for the most part—who had been camped up with the fighting forces for over three months in the folds of the Bataan mountains. The experience of the evacuees during those three months is in itself a complete volume as thrilling as a mystery novel. How they got into that hell-hole is a matter for the Civilian Emergency Administration officials and men to explain, or maybe for them to pass the buck on to the USAFFE high command who did not have the foresight to instruct our bewildered noncombatants. In other case, there's something rotten in 20,000 men, women and

Continued on page 4, Magazine Section



EVACUEES (above) rejoice over the end of the battle. Now they are no longer exposed to war dangers, which they were forced to brave for three months.



BEING RATIONED to civilians in this photo is boiled rice, given as aid from the Japanese Army.



BESIDES giving food to the Bataan evacuees, the Japanese keep the people informed through newspapers and consoled through the help of Filipino priests.

SECOND FRONT UNLIKELY

Neutrals Seen Leaning Towards Axis

France, Portugal, Spain, Turkey Friendly to Nazis

TOKYO, April 25 (Domei).—The Yomul correspondent in Berlin, reporting via radiophone, declared that "the sentiment of the major European neutrals today can definitely be described as pro-Axis."

Referring to Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer's statement early this week that a million Spanish volunteers of the "Blue Division" are ready to battle against communism, the correspondent intimated that "it can be interpreted as meaning that Hitler has gained a reinforcement of a million men."

The general belief in Berlin today is that France, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey are now friends of the Axis, which not only adds to the assurance of Germany's ultimate victory but illustrates that these neutrals are convinced of Germany's ability to crush her enemies, the correspondent said.

He stated that although Portugal has not made positive statements of policies with respect to either camp, the exchanging blows, it is pointed out that Portugal's future decision is clear inasmuch as the anti-communistic convictions of Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio Oliveira Salazar even exceed those of General Francisco Franco and French Premier Pierre Laval. The correspondent opined that the historical ties between Portugal and the Allies prevent the former's break from Britain and America overnight, but it will come sooner or later. (Continued on page 4)

Vatican Notables Greet Harada

ROME, April 24 (Domei).—Ken Harada, Japanese minister to the Vatican, accompanied by his wife, arrived at the Rome station at 7:30 o'clock this evening amid a welcome extended by the Vatican's Assistant Secretary of State, Giuseppe Grano, other notables in Vatican circles, and officials of the Japanese embassy as well as Japanese Catholic students.

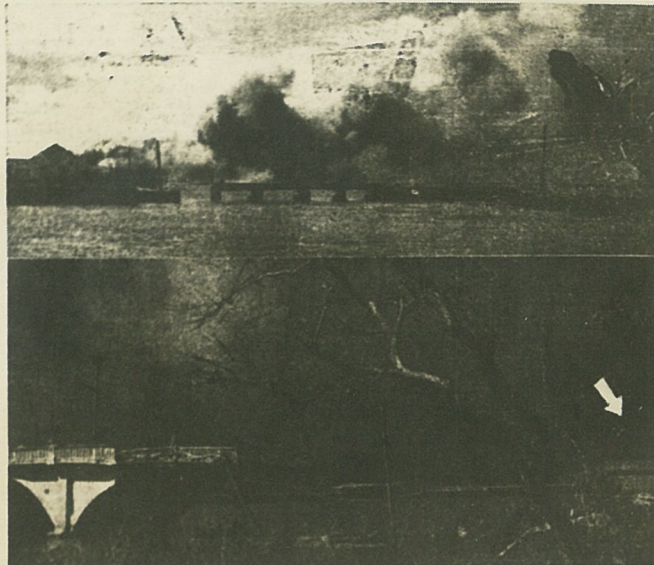
Minister Harada immediately proceeded by automobile to the (Continued on page 3)

YMCA Recreation Facilities Open to Japanese Men, Women

At a conference called by the Religious Section of the Japanese Army for the staffs of the YMCA and the Filipino and Chinese YMCA, plans were considered for opening of the facilities of the "Y" to Japanese officers and soldiers and Japanese women attached to the military and civilian administration; and for rendering social service in military and civilian hospitals, refugee centers and prison camps.

The YMCA recreation facilities are to be opened to Japanese men on Tuesdays from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. and those of the YMCA to Japanese women on Sundays at the same hours.

It was agreed that the Religious Section will make the necessary arrangements for visitations in hospitals, for work in refugee centers, and among war prisoners as soon as military authorities permit. In the meantime, authority was granted for the YMCA and the YMCA to gather and prepare supplies, material, and equipment and to organize a joint volunteer unit to work in hospitals and among re-



SCORCHED EARTH TACTICS resorted to by USAFFE troops that put up futile resistance against Japanese troops that landed in different parts of Panay Island last week, resulted in widespread destruction of public and private property in the entire island. Photos above, rushed to Manila by plane, show (top) a fire raging on the Iloilo waterfront, and (bottom) a demolished concrete bridge between Iloilo and Jaro. Arrow shows Japanese officer watching the destruction. (Photo by Propaganda Corps, Imperial Japanese Forces).

Chungking Bases Bombed Again

SHANGHAI, April 24 (Domei).—The press section of the Japanese fleet in China waters issued a communique today stating that aircraft units of Japanese naval forces, cooperating with land forces, repeatedly bombed on April 21, 22 and 23, Chungking's air bases at Chushien in Western Chekiang province, at Lohui in Southern Chekiang province and Yushan in Northern Kiangsi province.

The communique said enemy planes and hangars were destroyed, while all Japanese planes returned to their bases safely.

The communique added that Japanese naval aircraft operating in China since the outbreak of the Pacific war have been successfully engaged in bombing enemy bases, patrolling seas against enemy submarines and convoying Japanese transport ships.

(Continued on page 3)

Reception At Malacañan

Chairman Jorge B. Vargas, of the executive commission, will give an official reception at Malacañan Palace on Wednesday afternoon from 5 to 6:30 o'clock on the occasion of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. Ranking Japanese and Filipino officials will be invited.

Police Hunting New Suspect

A new angle developed yesterday in the case of Patrolman Jesus M. Evarle, of the city police, who was shot and killed by a gang last Tuesday in Paco.

A theft suspect arrested yesterday, who was linked with the murder gang, squealed and disclosed that Victor Aure, one of the mobsters under arrest, was not the actual killer. The slayer, he alleged, is another Paco gangster who fled to the provinces.

Evidence corroborating the allegation was picked up by the police from a woman who said that the killer told her before he left Manila that he was escaping because he had just killed a policeman.

Police ballistics experts who examined the bullet that killed Evarle are of the opinion that it was fired from a rifle, not the revolver seized from Aure. A (Continued on page 3)

MERCURY RISING

Following a temporary drop after hitting a peak of 36.6 C. or 97.9 F. last April 16, the mercury has been steadily rising again during the past five days. Yesterday, the maximum thermometer reading was 37.6 C. or 99.7 F. at 4:20 p.m. the highest since last Tuesday when the temperature started rising. The minimum yesterday was 23.7 C. or 74.7 F. at 6:55 a.m.

Allies Face Difficulties In Shipping

Roosevelt Agrees To Decisions Made in London

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (Domei).—The formation of a second front in Europe against Germany is fraught with great difficulties, in the opinion of well-informed circles in London who are inclined to believe that the reported Anglo-American second front scheme will consist of nothing more than surprise attacks against the coast of Norway, St. Nazaire, and Boulogne, according to London reports.

It was said that this opinion is based on the strength of a report that Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently received a message from President Roosevelt to the effect that the President agreed to all the decisions arrived at in the conversations between Lend-Lease Administrator Harry Hopkins, General George C. Marshall, and British leaders.

Political observers in London opined that the President's message is in reference to the formation of a second front in Europe but declared that it is easier said than done for the following reasons:

Firstly, a minimum of six tons space per man is required for the transportation of modern army units at which rate it will require 120,000 shipping tons to send over one division. Hence, in order to send an army of 1,000,000 across the Channel no less than 9,000,000 tons of shipping space will be needed.

2. The British defense army reportedly consisting of 3,000,000 (Continued on page 3)

U.S. Ship-Building Program Delayed

LISBON, April 24 (Domei).—It was reported from Washington that Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States maritime commission, declared that internal agitations among American shipyard workers are delaying the delivery of steel plates are retarding the U.S. ship-building program.

Testifying before the senate war program investigation committee, Admiral Land declared that everybody was going about heatedly debating whether there should be closed or open shops or whether they should join the (Continued on page 3)

P. I. Relief Agencies Mobilized To Give Aid To Bataan Refugees

For the purpose of giving all possible aid to the people of Bataan who have suffered most as a result of the protracted fighting on the peninsula between the Imperial Japanese Forces and the USAFFE, the office of the Japanese Military Administration is mobilizing all local relief agencies, such as the department of education, health and public welfare, the NARIIC, and the Philippine Red Cross.

Work of rehabilitating the residents of the provinces will be conducted under the direct supervision of the military administration. Since the fall of Bataan to Japanese hands two weeks ago, the people who have taken refuge in the mountains, have been returning to their homes by two's or three's and have since been fed and cared for by the Japanese forces. The Japanese found thousands and thousands of them near starvation. The more fortunate ones had a small amount of rice for their animals.

The National Rice and Corn Corporation will be in charge of distributing rice to the refugees immediately. The NARIIC will also furnish the necessary trucks for the transportation of rice to Bataan.

The department of education, health and public welfare is charged with the duty of sending doctors and nurses to care for the wounded and the sick. The Philippine Red Cross will be mobilized to cooperate with the two other relief agencies.



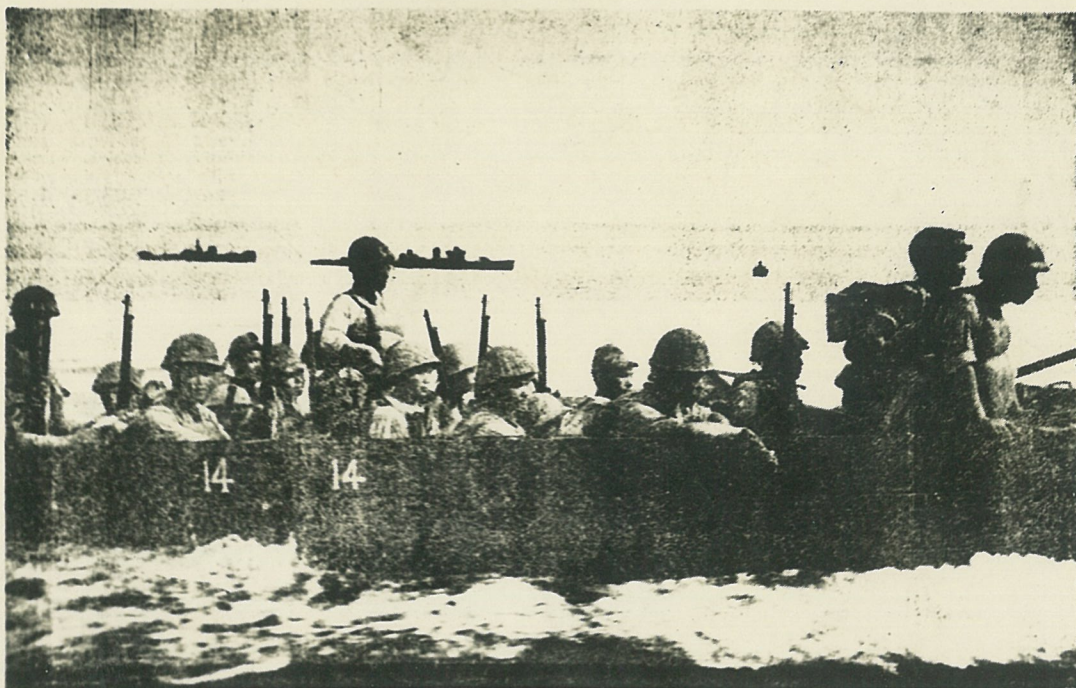
LANDING PARTIES FIRE UPON DEFENDERS ON THE SHORE. BACKGROUND: COLUMNS OF SMOKE FROM BURNING CEBU CITY

CITY OF CEBU FALLS IN THE FACE OF FIERCE SIEGE BY NIPPONESE

HISTORIC Cebu is now under Japanese hands. On April 10, or just a day following the collapse of the Fil-American defenses in Bataan, units of Japanese bluejackets effected successful landings in three Cebu towns: Barili, on the western coast of the island; Argao, 65 kilometers south of Cebu City; and a municipality adjacent to the city. The same day, after violent street fighting, the Japanese planted the Rising Sun in the oldest Westernized city in the Philippines, while more Japanese Forces aided by planes and tanks pounded upon the Fil-American troops retreating to mountainous positions. Planes bombed and carried out low flying

attack against them. Late dispatches are to the effect that Cebu defenders, like those of Panay, are in confusion.

But of interest particularly to Cebuanos is the fact that the Japanese found the historic Visayan metropolis practically all in flames. Reason: Anglo-American policy of retreating and leaving nothing to the enemy. The troops, it was later found out, began their scorched-earth tactics on April 8 and kept up their devastating deeds for two days and nights before they withdrew. Pictures of the wholesale destruction of the city are to be found on the center-spread. This page shows landing operations.

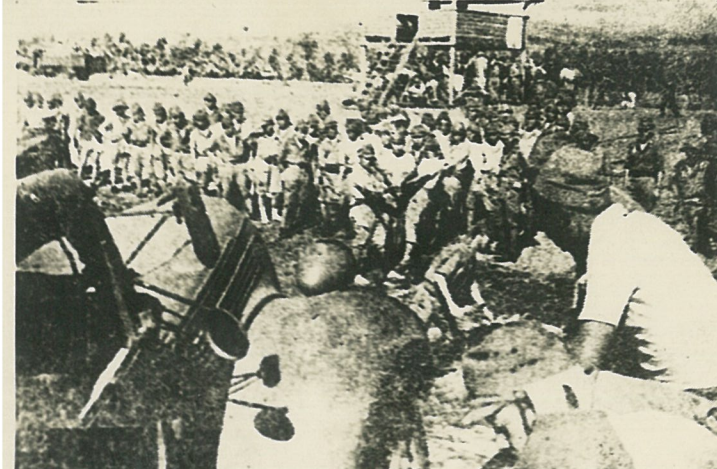


HERE ARE SOME MEMBERS OF THE CRACK JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS THAT LANDED SOUTH OF CEBU CITY ON APRIL 10

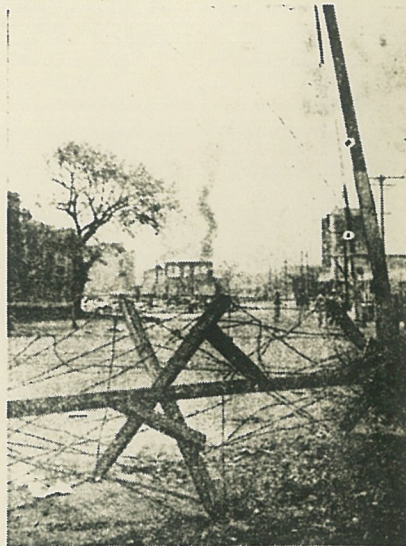
THE JAPANESE FIND CEBU CITY IN A FLAMING INFERNO



PART OF THE Imperial Japanese Forces dispatched to occupy Cebu are these men unloading pack animals and horses for the cavalry off the vicinity of Barili, on the western coast of the island. Simultaneous landings were effected in Argao, 65 kilometers south of Cebu City.



THE DEFENDERS having fled, unable to hold their positions in the face of terrific fire from the Japanese who are noted for their ability in landing operations, this beach was abandoned for the Japanese to use freely. An army truck (above) is being hauled up the shore.



WHEN THE JAPANESE reached Cebu City, they found all of it in flames. Here's an important thoroughfare from a railroad crossing barred by barbed-wire entanglements.



FIRES STARTED by the retreating USAFFE forces spread their scorched earth policy to residential homes along the road to the city's suburbs, picture taken on April 10.



TAKEN ON April 10 as the Imperial Japanese Army photograph shows the flames about to eat up the houses. The Japanese did all they could to check the fire. Non-



AMONG THE FEW consequential edifices that remained unscathed by what has been regarded as "America's brutal scorched earth tactics" is the railroad station of Cebu, in the city's outskirts. With no building nearby to transmit the flame from the houses in the distance, from which the column of smoke (above) comes, the station has survived Cebu's worst fire.



THE CITY OF CEBU was a flaming inferno for hours and hours even after the Japanese had arrived. When at last the flames subsided, partly through the efforts of the newcomers, very little was left of what was once the No. 1 city in the Visayas, as this picture of a portion of the business center reveals. Clearly visible here is a section of Martires Street.



As vanguard forces entered the city, this humble home of Cebu's poorer classes. The zone was razed to the ground.



THIS PHOTO reminds the Cebuano of history even as it does of indiscriminate destruction of property. The street in the background is named Magallanes, after Ferdinand Magellan, discoverer of the Philippines, who was killed in Mactan in a battle against Lapulapu's men.

(All pictures by Photo Section, Propaganda Corps, Imperial Japanese Forces.)

4


The Tribune

MANILA

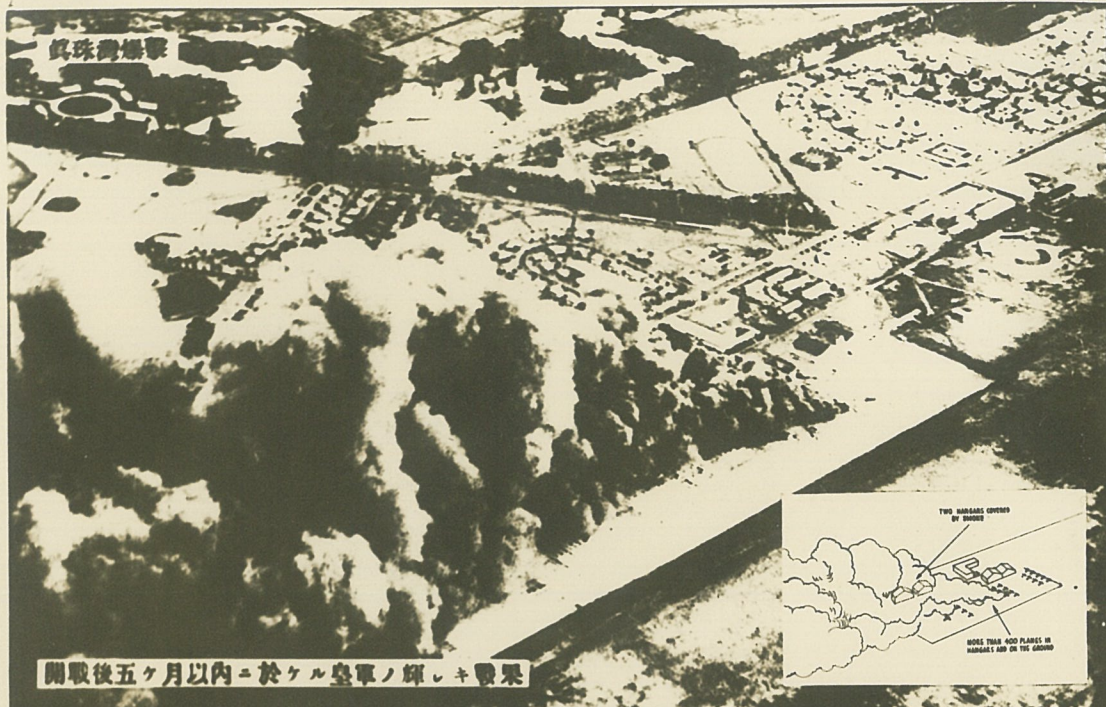
APRIL 29, 1942

Special Supplement

On the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty



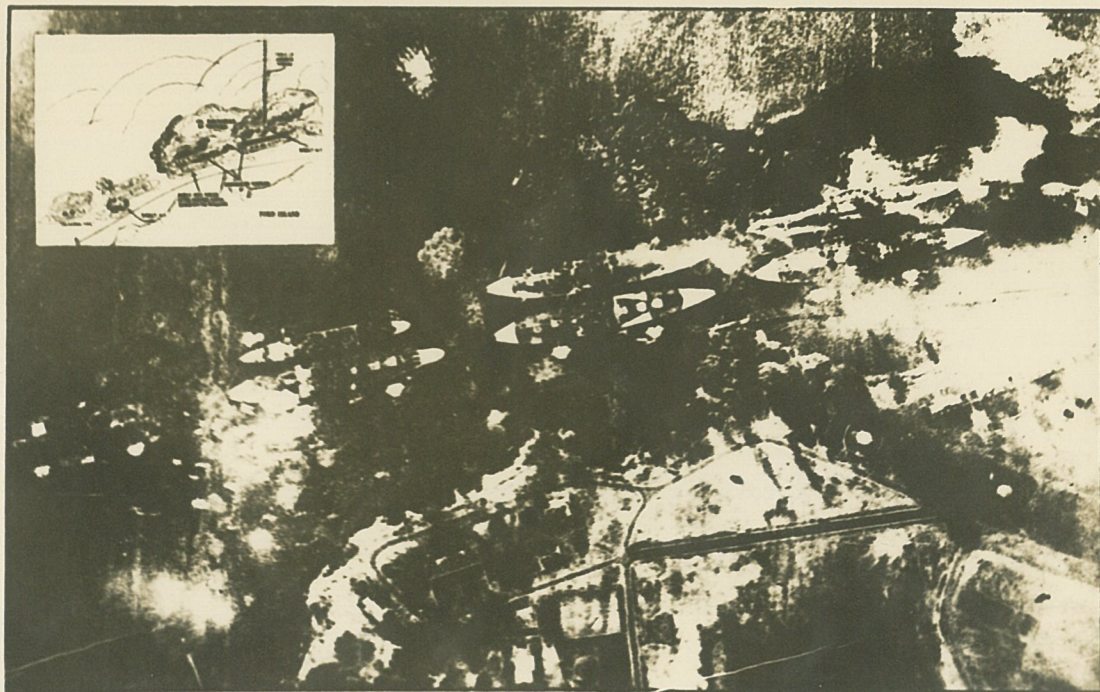
DRAMATIC PLANTING OF
THE NIPPONESE ARMY
REGIMENTAL FLAG ON A
HIGH PEAK IN BATAAN



開戦後五ヶ月以内ニ於ケル皇軍ノ輝レキ戦果

THE WHEELER AIRBASE in flames. Among vital installations that suffered greatly in the Pearl Harbor debacle is this air base. Reportedly containing more than 400 planes of various kinds, the airbase was rendered practically useless at the moment, after two waves of naval aircraft had launched fierce attacks the same day, the first dropping tons of heavy explosives that rased the hangars (hidden by the smoke in this photograph) to the ground, and the second strafing the remaining planes on the ground.

BOMBER'S VIEW of the surprise attack that started the Pacific war last December 8. The attack on Pearl Harbor, according to Japanese sources, accounted for five capital ships sunk and another, severely damaged. May be seen here are eight warships, including six battleships (USS Maryland, USS Oklahoma, USS Arkansas, USS Pennsylvania, and two others of the Oklahoma and California types). The USS California, anchored farther to the right, is not included in the photo. See diagram (inset) for more details.



APRIL 29, 1942.



JAPANESE FORCES IN LANDING OPERATIONS NEAR DAMORTIS. FROM A MIGHTY CONVOY, THEY ARE HERE UNLOADING AMMUNITION, SUPPLIES.

JAPAN'S BRILLIANT SUCCESSES IN 20 WEEKS OF WAR

ON DECEMBER 8, Imperial Japanese Forces began writing one of the most brilliant chapters in military annals. Early on the morning of that day, Japanese aerial forces staged a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. In a few hours, other Imperial units swept almost the entire area of the Pacific, from Thailand and Malaya to Hawaii. The Philippines, situated as it is in the hub of trade routes in East Asia, was on the vortex of that dramatic fan-like operation. Thus, it was inevitable that within 12 hours, bombers raided six points in the Archipelago, and, before the lapse of three weeks, Japanese Expeditionary Forces had landed almost at will in Vigan, Aparri, Legaspi, Lingayen, Zamboanga, Atimonan and Mauban.

What happened next was a series of uniformly successful operations conducted in the 20th century blitz manner and in a battlefield that is one of history's widest. One by one, Anglo-American and Dutch territories in the southwest Pacific fell under relentless Japanese thrusts. The Philippines met the same destiny, and its defenses crumbled, too, before

Japanese might.

When the vanguard of the Imperial Forces reached Manila on January 2, a new era dawned. The rehabilitation of the occupied areas was started with the creation of an Executive Commission, made up mostly of Filipino leaders who, before the war, were the popular choice of the electorate to run the affairs of their country.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, even while he was busy subjugating the remnants of USAFFE units, urged a spiritual and material reconstruction as a fundamental requisite, without which the Filipino nation would be unfit to survive. Present Filipino leaders pledged support of this idea—and, with it as the guiding principle, peace and order in the occupied areas were slowly but gradually established.

Business took the back-to-normal trend under the sponsorship of the military authorities who reopened banks, pegged prices, fought profiteering and looting, assured protection to businessmen and consumers,

and did everything else compatible with the stringent circumstances to put business back on its feet. Farmers were given passes to the provinces and urged to harvest their crops. The Army rebuilt bridges and reopened closed roads in several regions, to resume communications among the people of the occupied areas and assure the farmers markets for their products. The needy, the war victims, even the soldiers themselves were given help in some way or another; the stranded students, jobless workers and evacuees were sent home at government expense.

Thus, after 20 weeks of war through which the Filipinos plodded with new courage, new hope in the future, life in the occupied areas is getting much improved. Futile resistance in remaining militarized areas is giving way little by little, and soon cannons and bombers would quiet down.

This military-political achievement may not be an unworthy gift to His Imperial Majesty on this day, his birthday. On the occasion of which this Tribune Rotogravure supplement is humbly dedicated.



THIS SOLDIER on board a Japanese troopship bound for the Philippines looks through his binoculars as the convoy, of which his ship is a part, approaches Damortis, La Union. Other vessels in the convoy are clearly visible in the background.



WHILE THE ADVANCE GUARDS, aided by aircraft and mechanized units, push back the Filipino defenders in order to assure safe landing of reinforcements and materials, the soldiers here labor on the shore with extraordinary efficiency.

(Continued on the next page)

Japan's Successes.... (Continued)

JAPANESE FORCES LAND IN SIX POINTS OF LUZON

皇軍六ヶ所ヨリルソン島ニ敵前上陸敢行



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MASAHARU HOMMA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES HERE, SETS FOOT ON P. I. SOIL—IN LUZON.



THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS, last year, the Japanese landed in big force in Atimonan, Tayabas, driving the defenders inland after heavy fighting in this sector. Photo taken in the early morning of December 24, shows brisk shore activity



PART OF THE huge fleet of Japanese transports carrying the men that made the thrust upon the Lingayen sector last December 22. The USAFFE communique of the same day admitted the existence of a major Japanese Expeditionary Force in the Phil.



WITH THE RETREAT of the Fil-American forces along the Atimonan sector, the Japanese continued their advance northward. Above are members of the mechanized units mopping up the USAFFE remnants in the town proper of Tayabas, Tayabas



HUMAN POWER HAULS HEAVY MECHANICAL DEVICE. A PART OF JAPANESE MECHANIZED UNITS (ABOVE) LANDS SOMEWHERE IN LUZON.



WHILE LAND OPERATIONS were in progress in the northern and southern fronts of Luzon, Japanese aircraft incessantly battered military objectives all over the Philippines. In action above are heavy bombers flying way beyond the clouds.



HERE IS a sturdy warship of the Imperial Navy, seen from the deck of another ship. As the land forces pushed back the Philippine defenders during the first month of the war, the Navy managed to have complete control of Philippine waters.



ALONG WITH occupation forces came men of the Japanese Army's Propaganda Corps, like those shown on board the barge (above) who are about to explain to the people of Tsal Japan's lofty purpose in establishing a New Order in the Philippines.



LAST STOP of the Japanese pushing from the south before their entry into Manila was Paranaque, in the city's suburbs, where they halted for more than 24 hours. Gun crew (above) is on the alert at the foot of Paranaque Bridge for enemy fire.

2 PAGES

The Tribune

THE WEATHER

JAPANESE TROOPS ENTER CITY

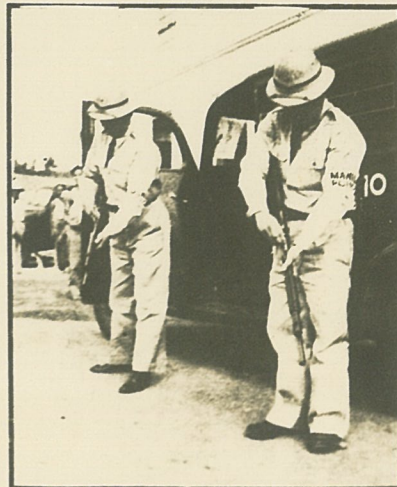
Shoot to Kill
Orders Stop
City InhabitantsSoldiers Aid Police in Patrolling City—Formal
Occupation Being Arranged—Japan Troops Welcomed
Advance Headquarters Head of Japanese Patrol Detachment

THE STREAMER that was displayed across Manila's City Hall (above) told Manila's residents what to do during the first days of the city's occupation by the Japanese Forces. It was

hung on New Year's Day. Colonel Antonio C. Torres, chief of the Manila Police Department (right, foreground), views, with interest, the terse, striking instructions from a distance.



COMPOSING the staff of the unit that had always been the advance guard since the Imperial Forces landed in Atimonan, these were the first Japanese Army officers to enter Manila.



MEANWHILE, Manila policemen were rearmed to check widespread looting in the city stores. They were previously disarmed and given canes and white arm bands in preparation

19. Corrie was bombed twice to day, damage withheld by military authorities. An American freighter was attacked by Japanese planes off Oriental Negros, while Iloilo was visited by other planes for the second time.

20. Heavy fighting was reported in Davao between heavy forces of Japanese landing troops and USAFFE defenders. Thirteen USAFFE soldiers, two of whom were Filipinos, were granted Distinguished Service Crosses for "extraordinary gallantry in action." Lieut. General MacArthur was made full general today.

21. The USAFFE communique read: "The situation in Iloilo remains obscure. The enemy has been active in the air in that sector." Reports of bombing in the provinces poured into Manila. Among the towns raided were: Butangas, San Fabian (Pangasinan), Cabanatuan, (Nueva Ecija).

22. There was a scare in Manila today as USAFFE headquarters announced the sighting of a "huge enemy fleet estimated at 50 transports off Lingayen coast." Headquarters commented, "Evidently, this is a major expeditionary drive aimed at the Philippines."

23. There was heavy fighting on the northern front today, as the enemy made new landings north of Zamboanga. La Union, on the Lingayen Gulf. USAFFE announced its tanks were busy, while it admitted "the enemy has been very active in the air."

24. Gen. MacArthur left Manila last night, as USAFFE headquarters considered declaring Manila an open city. Enemy raids were widespread and more frequent for the last three days. Among the points bombed were Port Area, Nichols Field, Ft. McKinley, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija and Tayabas. Gasoline was rationed to the public beginning today.

25. Port Area was bombed for the second time. Similarly bombed were Los Baños, and Cabanatuan. Meanwhile, transports were sighted along Infanta coast in Tayabas. ROTC cadets who were called for training at the start of the war were disbanded today.

26. The national government, the army, the navy, and all other military objectives were moved from Manila last night as Manila was declared an open city. The southeastern front between Atimonan and Mauban saw very heavy fighting.

27. Japanese raiders bombed the Manila waterfront.

28. Corregidor was bombed for the first time since the war. Two waves of planes, flying high, subjected the fortress to two hours bombing. President Roosevelt pledged assistance to the Philippines, assuring the sending of navy help.

29. Two Japanese planes flew low over Manila today, but dropped no bombs. It was the second time since December 8 that the city enjoyed a raidless day.

30. Manila's military objectives were a varying inferno, as gasoline dumps and all other military installations were set afire.

January

1. The New Year was ushered in with extraordinary spirit today. Manila was virtually isolated from the rest of the world with overseas communications discontinued and local broadcasting stations closed. Japanese forces, the USAFFE communique admitted, "were driving in great force from both the north and the south" and were "using great

(Continued on the next page)

APRIL 29, 1942.

CALENDAR OF THE WAR

December

8. At 5:30 a. m. this day, Manila newspapers announced the sensational bombing of Pearl Harbor, exactly three hours after it happened. All Manilaans were calm, but were on the qui vive for the wail of the air raid sirens.

9. At 2:30 this morning, Nichols Field and Ft. McKinley were bombed. Reports from the provinces told of Japanese bombers striking at six different places in the Philippines: Haguro, Iba (Zamboanga), Lavean, Clark Field (Pampanga), Ft. McKinley and Nichols Field. Leaflets dropped in Ilocos Norte by Japanese bombers read: "We are here to finish the war and liberate the Philippines from American rule."

10. The first war time evacuation was ordered from the vicinity of Nichols Field. A passenger train was wrecked in Tarlac when it hit a railroad line previously broken by a Japanese bomb. Japanese forces intensified their attack on the islands today. They landed troops in Aparri, and bombed Cavite, Nichols Field, and the Manila Bay front.

11. Japanese forces put land troops in Lingayen. More than 1,000 non-essential residents of Intramuros were carried off to undisclosed evacuation centers. In the evening, there was panic in Manila when rumors spread that the water supply was poisoned.

12. More than 100 bombers conducted dramatic raids over Central Luzon, and the Olongapo naval base. USAFFE communiqué admitted "the enemy has improved his strength in northern Luzon", and "a small Japanese invasion force pushed ashore in Lingayen, Albay." More than 5,000 Manilaans have fled the city on this 6th day of the war.

13. Three waves of Japanese planes conducted another huge-scale attack on military targets in the vicinity of Manila. Photographs of six Filipino pilots who engaged 64 Japanese planes in aerial combat were printed in the afternoon dailies.

14. For the last three days, Manila was subjected to noon raids, the bombers flying above the cooling of anti-aircraft fire. Nichols Field had its daily ration of bombs at noon.

15. The National Assembly declared a state of national emergency, passed on to President Quezon almost all its powers. Personal accounts of the bombing of Clark Field and the landing of troops in Vigan were printed in Manila papers today.

16. Manila passed its first raidless day since the start of the war. The U.S. naval reservation at Olongapo, however, suffered its second bombing.

17. The accidental sinking of the a.s. Corregidor, which had been loaded to the rails with passengers fleeing to their homes in the Visayas, overshadowed all war news this day.

18. Three waves of Japanese planes, seven in each wave, raided Camp Delgado, Bulao, this noon. Other Japanese aerial units dropped bombs again at Nichols Field, Subic Bay and Camp Murphy. It was reported today that there was a sharp skirmish between Japanese landing forces and local defenders in Vigan three days ago.

2 PAGES

The Tribune

THE WEATHER

NUMBER 237

ENTRY EXPECTED TODAY

Japanese Reported at Bigaa, Alabang

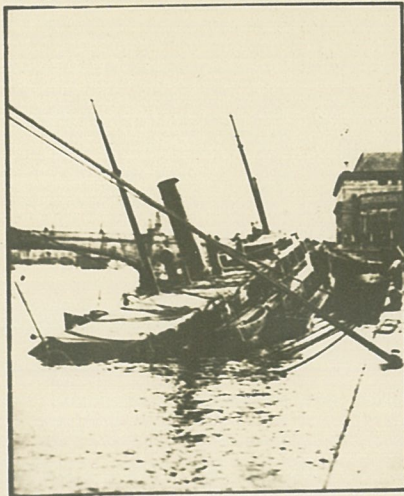
Advances Expected to Reach City

マニラ占領



EIGHT FIRES, most of them in military zones, raged in Manila on January 2, just before the Occupation Forces entered the city. Here's a view of the huge conflagration that came

from the oil and gasoline tanks in Pandacan set aflame by the USAFFE. Conservative estimates made of that day's damage from fires alone mounted to a huge amount of money.



BEFORE THE USAFFE retreated, ships anchored at the Pasig River were ordered scuttled, including those already aground as a result of direct hits scored by Japanese bombers.



EVEN OUTSIDE the city there were fires started by the U.S. forces. Completing the destruction wrought by Japanese bombers, they burned this Nichols Field building.

Calendar (Continued)

quantities of tanks and armored units."

7. It was the day the Japanese were expected to enter Manila. The city seethed with half a dozen fires. Gas and oil tanks in Pandacan, military compounds and all other army installations that were thought to be useful to the Japanese were burned by the UHAFVE. In the ensuing confusion, mobs broke into stores in all districts of the city carting away foodstuffs, machinery, equipment, furniture, and every other commodity of use. Disarmed in preparation for the occupation, the city police were helpless; even rearmings later in the day, at best they could only keep a small portion of the looters. A small force of the occupation army entered Manila proper at 6:00 in the afternoon, posted in several places, and helped the police enforce peace and order, in accordance with arrangements made between Consul General Nihiro and Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of Greater Manila.

8. The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Armed Forces advised city residents to be calm. Expressing the hope that the public will respect the authority of the occupation forces and cooperate with them in the promotion of peace and order, Consul Nihiro declared, "We have nothing but the best wishes for the Filipino people and we trust they shall understand our true motives and our attitude."

9. The Nipponese High Command announced its policy today. It declared martial law, urged a new "Philippines for the Filipinos," allowed the functioning of all existing laws and the continuance in office of all officials, and secured religious freedom for all. The shooting of three looters by Japanese sentries checked the looting spree in Manila.

10. Not a single store in the city was open when the occupation forces arrived. Today three days later, a few stores saved from looting, opened for business.

11. Profiteering has been rampant for three days. The price of meat rose from P0.60 a kilo to P1.50, cigarettes to three as much.

12. Mayor Juan Nolasco of Manila, after a conference with Japanese authorities, issued a proclamation against profiteers. The sidewalks of Manila became crowded with peddlers and vendors selling all kinds of commodities from bottled drinks to clothes and canned goods.

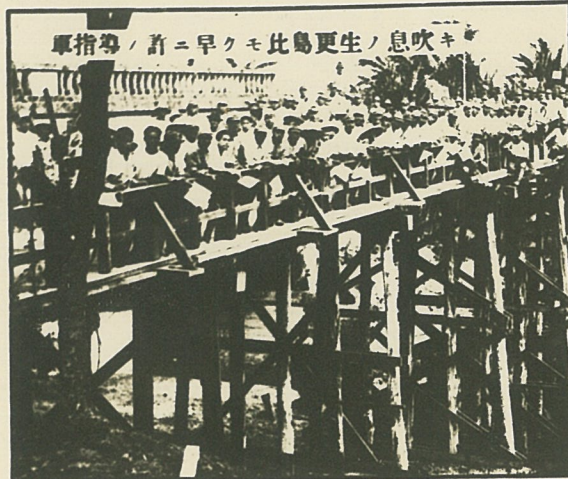
The Japanese military authorized the sale of rice to the public at pre-war prices. Buyers were required to present residence tax certificates, and form bee-lines at the appointed centers. With the closing of banks, there was an acute lack of coins and paper bills in the city.

13. Jorge B. Vargas was recognized by the Japanese High Command as mayor of Greater Manila. With him, the High Command agreed on a policy of home rule which secured for city residents the following: 1) recognition of status and authority of officials; 2) protection of life and property; 3) free worship of religion; 4) recognition of existing laws and orders as well as customs and usages, excepting those incompatible with the new situation.

14. To take charge of maintaining peace and order in Greater Manila, a defense command has been established with headquarters at Military Plaza, Manila. Warning was given against hostile acts against the Japanese Army, looting, and disorder.

15. Headquarters of the military administration opened a liaison office to attend to all reports, communications, petitions and complaints from civilians.

JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION SPONSORS BACK-TO-NORMAL CAMPAIGN



AMONG THE FIRST Japanese acts to facilitate motor transport and normalize conditions was the reconstruction of provincial bridges blown up by the retreating troops to delay the Nipponese advance. Pictured here is a new span constructed beside the old one.

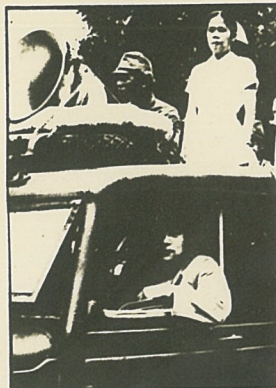


A JAPANESE SOLDIER (above) posts in a street ca. one of the proclamations of the high Command announcing, among others, the policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos" and religious freedom, and requesting cooperation from every Filipino citizen.

THE TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT



TO AVOID UNFAIR distribution of rice rationing under Japanese requisite. Photo is that of rice buyers, police.



DURING HARVEST TIME in occupied La the towns and barrios to encourage the town starvation. The presence of female nurses is



PEACE, ORDER, as well as religion in the occupation. Left: a team of city police regulating traffic. Right: a member of



Greater Manila, the Japanese Administration, with residence certificates as men and a soldier at a distribution center.



on, trucks like the one above were sent to work to go back to work to save them from the creation of a feeling of confidence.



received attention from the Japanese since and Japanese military police officer. Army's religious section giving a sermon.



HERE IS a meeting organized by a Nipponese goodwill mission to the Icol provinces. As in the above, thousands of people attend similar gatherings to hear speakers elaborate on the real aims and purposes of the Japanese in coming to the Philippines.



SANITATION has not been neglected, especially in Greater Manila. Here is a picture illustrating what is being done to minimize the prevalence of mosquitoes. Inoculation has also been intensified to prevent the outbreak of possible epidemic in the country.



G. VING impetus to the transactions of stores and other establishments in Manila was the reopening of three banks on January 27, upon orders of the military authorities. More normal, livelier business activities were witnessed in the days that followed.

11. The Japanese Army advised all Manila stores to reopen, assuring owners full military protection. Meanwhile, third-party aliens continued to register with the authorities.
13. Farmers and food dealers traveling to Manila to sell their goods were assured right of way in the highways, and freedom from interference, by the Japanese forces.
14. All Christians in the Philippines were asked to cooperate with the Japanese army in fostering religious freedom. At the same time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces laid down 17 offenses punishable by death. Among these offenses are rebellion, espionage, counterfeiting, and disobedience of army orders.
15. Due to shortage of gasoline and oil, the use of automobiles has been restricted. Similarly regulated are Japanese currency. Military notes for P10, P5, P1, P0.50, P0.10, P0.05 and P0.01 have been approved for circulation, while Japanese paper notes have been banned.
16. Several blown-up bridges have been repaired by the Army, helping greatly in the restoration of transportation facilities. Roads up to Altoman were reopened and railway service from Manila to the south is expected to be resumed soon.
17. First travelers to the provinces found life in Bulacan and Cavite fast improving.
20. There has been a widespread effort in diversified food production in the city and suburbs. Flower gardens and backyards were transformed into truck-gardens. The inmates of Welfareville and the Quezon Institute personnel converted idle sites into profitable vegetable gardens.
21. To guard against cholera, dysentery, and typhoid, which are not impossible with the difficulty with which garbage and sewage are disposed, the bureau of health has been authorized to open 30 health stations in different districts in the city.
22. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, addressing the Japanese Imperial Diet, on Japan's present war aims declared that "Japan will gladly grant the Philippines its independence so long as it cooperates and recognizes Japan's program of establishing a Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."
23. Local reaction to Premier Tojo's promise of P. I. independence was encouraging. Mayor Jorge B. Vargas and Rep. Benigno S. Aquino (now commissioner of the interior) urged full collaboration with Japan. The Tribune editorially accepted collaboration and pledged to support the Co-Prosperity Sphere movement.
24. The Japanese Army created a central government for the areas under the military administration, in the presence of 34 prominent Filipinos who had previously constituted themselves as provisional Philippine Council of State. Mayor Jorge B. Vargas was made chairman of the commission, and was later relieved of his duties as mayor by former labor department secretary Leon G. Guinto.
25. The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces asked farmers to return to their fields, and start harvesting their crops before they went to waste.
26. The Luneta, heart of Manila's Sunday life, and Dewey Boulevard, became the favorite strolling grounds of city folk. Leisure time was extended. People (Continued on the next page)

Calendar (Continued)

were asked to stay indoors after ten o'clock p.m. Tonight, U. S. Army planes bombed Manila, for the first time since the occupation.

27. The opening of three banks began to ease up marketing difficulties caused by shortage of small change.

28. The MARIC supervised the harvest and sale of rice in Central Luzon provinces with the authority of the Japanese Military Administration.

29. Police work in Greater Manila was consolidated with the merger of Manila and suburban police. Chief Antonio C. Torres was appointed head of the new force.

30. All functions of the central government were outlined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese armed forces, through a representative. This outline is at present the organic act of the civil administration in the Philippines.

February

1. In a radio-cast over KZRH, Chairman Vargas of the executive commission issued an appeal to the people in the occupied areas to return to their homes and resume their normal life. On the same day, moviehouses were given permits to operate, while fifty unimportant government offices were closed.

2. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, president of the erstwhile Philippine Republic, issued a radio appeal to Gen. MacArthur, urging the surrender of the Fil-American forces in Bataan.

3. A new mode of life with emphasis on a spiritual and material change and in keeping with the new era of reconstruction, was advised by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese forces.

4. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, two highest courts in the land, were formed today. Former Speaker Jose Yulo was named Chief Justice of the high tribunal, while Justice Jose G. Cerezo was made presiding judge of the appellate court.

8. A relief body to seek means to equitably distribute the Japanese Army donation of P50,000 to Filipino war victims was formed by Chairman Vargas. Senator Marabut was made chairman, with Dr. Hilario C. Lara of the Bureau of Public Welfare and Mayor Leon G. Quinsio of Greater Manila, as members.

9. The Metropolitan Police has launched a vice campaign to curb the spread of various forms of gambling.

10. Transportation difficulty was eased up with the re-introduction of automobiles on Taft Avenue. On the same day, owners of bicycles and rigs were asked to pay license fees.

11. The people of the Philippines received the warm greetings of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces on the occasion of the 25th year of the Japanese empire.

16. Railway service between Manila and San Fernando was reopened by the Army. Three bridges along the line which were blown down by USAFFE forces as they retreated from Manila, had been repaired by Japanese engineers.

Proctoring in matches and cigarettes was partly solved with the distribution of these commodities supervised by the military authorities.

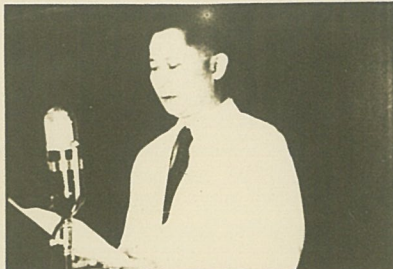
17. A huge aerial balloon hoisting carried the announcement "Singapore Falls," attracting big crowds on Pinar del Rio.

PREMIER TOJO PROMISES PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

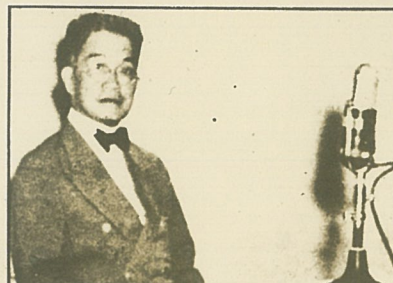


東條首相比島ノ獨立ヲ約束ス

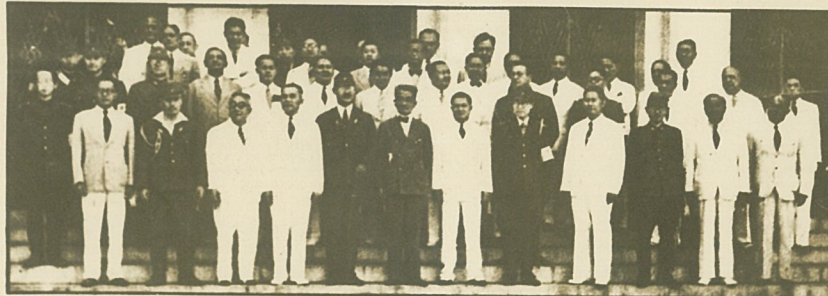
IN A SPEECH before the Imperial Diet, January 21, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo (above) revealed that one of Japan's aims is to grant the Philippines "independence with honor."



PRIME MINISTER TOJO'S commitment about independence drew favorable comments from prominent Filipinos, including the then Rep.-Elect Aquino (above), who urged collaboration.



A WEEK LATER, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, president of the short-lived Philippine Republic, made an appeal for the surrender of the American-Filipino forces fighting in the front.



THE REPRESENTATIVE of the commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines and his staff pose with the members of the provisional Philippine Council of

State for a photograph at the portico of the military headquarters. Between Chairman Vargas and General Aguinaldo, in the center is the representative of the High Command.



MEMBERS of the newly-formed Philippine Executive Commission listen to the representative of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces while he reads a mes-

sage. The occasion was the appointment of the commissioners, next step in the formation of a civil government in the occupied territory. The place was military headquarters.

APRIL 29, 1942.

18. The basic principles of public education in the Philippines were laid down by the military authorities. One important principle is aimed at the "diffusion of the Japanese language in the Philippines and the termination of the use of English in due course."

19. During the entire week, the streets of Intramuros swarmed with men, women and children, lining up for their residence certificates. These certificates were needed in the purchase of rice and used as passes through the boundaries of Greater Manila.

20. The civil government received from the military government a loan of P2,000,000 to cover its immediate expenses. The amount would be used principally in the operation and maintenance of hospitals, jails, and other important institutions.

21. Commissioner Recto of Education, Health and Public Welfare received a set of instructions regulating the opening of schools in the occupied areas. The first schools to be opened are the grade schools. Other courses will gradually be offered, with vocational and normal schools, and those of natural sciences given precedence.

22. Manilans were urged to surrender all firearms so that there would be no necessity of conducting a house-to-house search for these weapons. The military authorities also prohibited the use of double-edged knives, long blades, and similar weapons.

23. An employment office was opened by the department of education, health and public welfare, in accordance with instructions from the Japanese military authorities.

Ten courts of first instance in Manila were reopened.

24. Proctoring remained unaltered, especially in the trade of milk, meat, vegetables and fish. The police force of Manila was authorized to take drastic steps in the enforcement of anti-proctoring laws.

25. Textbooks on U. S. and British geography, history and culture, will be banned in public schools. A committee on textbooks was appointed to go over all the curricula of Philippine schools.

March

1. The well-known Paules Church at San Marcelino, for the first time in its in-presting history, had a Japanese Catholic priest to say Mass.

4. Mass formations of Japanese warplanes including bombers and fighters raided Bataan at 12:00 noon. Many Manilans saw the planes on their way to the U.S.A.F.F. fortress.

5. Japanese Army authorities ordered to drop mail to P. I. soldiers at the Bataan front from any one in the city. Parents and wives took advantage of the offer and sent notes to their children at the front.

6. Donat announced the occupation by Japanese Forces of the beautiful city of Zamboanga.

In Manila, Mayor Nolasco was alarmed at the great number of carabao slaughtered daily for sale at the public markets.

7. All government salaries were slashed according to a new payroll schedule approved by the Japanese authorities. With this reduction, government expenditures were lower by P60,000,000 than those of last year.

8. With a Japanese government loan, the department of public works and communications

(Continued on the next page)

AFTER A SIX-DAY MAJOR OFFENSIVE, NIPPON FORCES SUBDUE THE HUNGER-STRICKEN DEFENDERS OF BATAAN



MAJOR GENERAL Edward P. King, Jr. (second from left), commander of the American Forces on the Bataan front, with the members of his staff (flanking him) is pictured present-

ing the American offer of surrender to Japanese staff officers. Washington admitted the fall of Bataan on April 9, the same day that General King gave himself up to the Japanese.



GENERAL IVES of the American forces in Bataan is shown here pointing to his Japanese captors where his men were at the start of the Japanese offensive on April 3, last.



TWO CAPTURED ranking officers of the Philippine Army. At the left, Brigadier General Vicente Lim, deputy chief of staff of the P.A. Beside him is Brigadier General de Jesus



JAPANESE SOLDIERS inspect a unit of American troops who were captured somewhere in Bataan. The inspectors, armed with pistols (photo) see to it that none of the captives carry

arms of any sort. The Japanese inspecting the second man from the right, evidently suspicious of a bulge on the shirt, looks through an opening to make sure there's no weapon inside.

(Continued on the next page)

Calendar..... (Continued)

completed the Manila South Road, Highway No. 1, between Tayabas and Camarines Norte—providing a continuous motor road from Manila to Surabao through all the Ilocos provinces. Meanwhile, rail transportation to the north has been opened to the public.

9. A goodwill mission composed of members of the Propaganda Corps and accompanied by newspapermen, found conditions in the Ilocos region much improved.

10. Three Filipino insurance companies were reopened today.

Filipino educational leaders were honored by General Hayashi, chief of the military administration of the Japanese Army, with a dinner at the Manila Hotel. At this dinner, Commissioner Recto revealed the new educational policy framed by the Japanese advisers, to local educators.

11. Food production drive is being intensified by the department of education, health and public welfare.

Accordingly, the department of public works and communications resumed work on the Caliraya hydro-electric system. Expected to be inaugurated by August, the Caliraya project would provide abundant electric fluid to the public.

12. Profiteering in sugar was almost totally curbed when the Army pegged the price at P0.11 per kilo (third class). During the profiteering boom, the same commodity sold for as high as P0.50 a kilo.

13. The flight of Gen. MacArthur to Australia, to become head of the Allied forces in the South Pacific, was the subject of speculation in Manila. The occupation of Mindoro was announced by the Imperial Forces.

14. New legal holidays announced by the military authorities changed the local working calendar. Three important Japanese holidays introduced are: 1) Nigen-setu, Empire or Foundation Day, February 11; 2) Twenty-setu, The Emperor's Birthday, April 10; and 3) Heiji-setu, Emperor Meiji's Birthday, November 3. Philippine holidays authorized for observance are New Year's Day, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, National Heroes' Day, Rizal Day and Sundays.

23. Branches of the Philippine National Bank in Cabanatuan, Legaspi, and Tulaue, were granted permission to reopen.

24. With gambling in the city reduced to minimum, vice squads of the metropolitan police were disbanded, and given new assignments. Meanwhile, a force of policewomen are undergoing training.

27. To prevent a possible rice shortage, Commissioner Paredes of public works and communications, urged the reopening of irrigation systems.

28. Military authorities announced the rounding up of a band of 200 bandits in Pangasinan. This gang was reported to have invaded Comaba previously. In the apprehension of the group, eight Filipino constabulary soldiers were killed. Later, the Japanese military administration rewarded families of the constabulary heroes.

29. Many household goods and wearing apparel came under the new sales and luxury taxes imposed by the executive commission. Intended to discourage the poor from indulging in luxuries, the new tax was well-received by local consumers.

Bataan..... (Continued)

A BIG MASS of USAFFE soldiers, including Filipinos and Americans, now prisoners of war, wait to be transported to their respective concentration camps. All of these men had already been disarmed when this picture was taken. They had been worn out by successive attacks from the Japanese and insufficient ration during the whole of the offensive.



THIS ONE is a purely American contingent resting under the shade of trees, awaiting the next order from their captors. Most of them belong to the United States Army's 31st Infantry,

stationed in Manila before the outbreak of the war. O'hara, according to a Washington communiqué on the fall of Bataan, are members of the Cavite marines detailed to infantry duty.



HERE IS A FILIPINO war refugee in Bataan being treated by surgeons of the Imperial Japanese Army. His left arm must have been inflicted by a bullet from the combatants.



TO SAVE civilian evacuees in the peninsula from starvation, the Army distributes food, such as the bottled rice above, to them. Newspapers are also given to keep them posted about the war.

April

1. Cigaret retailers were warned by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce against profiteering. Accordingly, the public was advised to pay not a cent more for cigarettes and matches than the prices fixed by the government.
2. The traditional observance of Maundy Thursday, today, has been approved by military authorities. Holy Week processions have also been permitted.
3. The shortage of bread caused by the limited supply of wheat flour was relieved with the successful rationing of the commodity by the NAFSC.
4. Chairman Jorge B. Vargas issued an executive order in accordance with a proclamation by the Imperial Japanese Forces, requiring all aliens, including Japanese, to report for registration.
5. Nation cards for rice have been decided upon to facilitate the distribution of rice to the public. Good for three months, one ration card is issued against every new residence certificate.
6. All government employees went under a new order whereby they are compelled to put aside a small amount of their salaries in the bank. This forced savings order, adopted from Japan, requires a saving for each employee, ranging from 10% to over 40%, depending on his monthly pay.
7. The police warned the public against pickpockets and swindlers, in the face of the activity of these lawless groups in downtown business sections.
8. The rice situation in the Philippines was greatly relieved with the shipment of 30,000 cavans of rice from Saigon, under the auspices of the Imperial Japanese Navy.
9. An earthquake of unusually strong intensity rocked Manila and its suburbs 12:42 this morning. Observers commented that the tremor was stronger than that which caused much destruction last August, 1937. Two days later, Manila was again rocked by one than the dozen tremors.
10. The Tribune carried a double-deck, 5-column headline this morning, announcing "Troops on Eastern Front of Bataan Offer Surrender." The bombing however is being continued, according to the Propaganda Corps.
11. Banner headlines reported the fall of Mariveles. Japanese aerial observers declared having seen Pli-American forces retreating in confusion.
12. Japanese landed in three Cebu towns — Cebu city proper, Davao and Argao. Local defenders, after an unsuccessful though valiant fighting in the streets, retreated to new positions, burning all military installations in their wake. Meanwhile, Gen. Wainwright was reported isolated in Corregidor, as Japanese artillery in cooperation with naval units incessantly pounded the island fortress from new positions in Iloilo.
13. "Entire Bataan in Japanese Hands" was the headline story in the Tribune which carried reports of ill treatment ordered by American officers to Philippine troops. On the same page was carried the news that American anti-aircraft guns were silenced by bombers in mass raids, and that U. S. planes bombed P. towns.
14. Imperial Headquarters for the first time announced that the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines is Lt. Gen. Ma. (Continued on the next page)

ビサヤ各地、要街占領



HERE ARE CRACK JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS EFFECTING LANDING SOUTH OF CEBU CITY ON APRIL 10.

JAPANESE UNITS TAKE VITAL VISAYAN PORTS

ANY ship from the Netherlands East Indies bound for Manila had to reckon with the port of Zamboanga, Cebu, Iloilo, and the Verde Is. passage near Mindoro. All inter-island vessels plying between Manila and Mindanao always pass by the Verde Is. and dock at Zamboanga, after making a stop at either Cebu or Iloilo. With their position of strategic importance in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, it was inescapable that they be taken by Japanese troops.

Photographs on these pages graphically show these events in the logic of their occurrence.

Cebu was to the East Visayas, what Iloilo was to the West Visayas: the center of life, society, business and trade. When the Japanese landed in these two cities last week, they found both in ruins—their business and residential centers were razed by fires started by retreating USAFFE defenders. The case seemed less unhappy with Zamboanga and Mindoro.



PARTIAL VIEW OF THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY THE FIRES SET BY THE FLEEING AMERICAN FORCES.



THIS IS what remains of the buildings in the heart of Cebu City. In the foreground is Macalones Street, named after Ferdinand Magellan, who was killed in Mactan Island, Cebu.



THE JAPANESE occupied Mindoro, that strategic island commanding the Verde Island Pass before they did Cebu. Vanguard units (above) approach Calapan, the provincial capital. (Continued on the next page)

Calendar (Continued)

Yamamoto, one of Japan's leading soldiers and a man of letters.

15. As Japanese forces completed mopping up Filipino-American prisoners, other military units occupied Cebu, oldest city in the islands. Among the war prisoners taken in Iloilo were 15 generals, according to Dumas. There were some 15,000 prisoners taken in Iloilo between April 3 and April 20. Of this number, 5,500 were Americans.

16. Mindanao air bases were bombed, resulting in the destruction of runways in Malaybalay, and the heavy damage of army installations in Malaybalay, Cagayan, and Del Monte.

17. Cebu defenders used sugar bags instead of sandbags in a frantic effort to check the rapid Japanese advances, according to Dumas. Corregidor, meantime, received its daily rain of large-size bombs.

18. Iloilo, San Jose and Capiz were the next objectives to fall into the hands of the Japanese. Again, Corregidor was subjected to incessant bombing, surviving as of today, the 20th day since the start of the war.

19. The province of Davao, among the first points to fall into Japanese forces, is on the way to complete rehabilitation, says Governor Quinsaga.

20. The defenders of Panay are suffering heavily, as Japanese advance units continue to thrust in all directions.

21. Copper mines in Panay island are being surveyed by Japanese engineers. In Manila, indigent but healthy mothers were assured of good work as war effort.

22. Chairman Vargas asked the Japanese military for teachers to give lessons in the Japanese language to government officials and employees who have expressed their desire to learn. Northern and southern Japanese forces in Panay effected a juncture at Dumaraog, central part of the island.

A plan was announced to restore the government in Batavia under the supervision of the Japanese military administration.

23. The Japanese military prescribed reduced salaries for provincial, city, and municipal officials. Meanwhile, the plan to appoint town mayors was being studied.

24. Church officials including bishops, priests, pastors or ministers of all sects and religions, are henceforth required to obtain permits to solemnize marriages from the Commissioner of the Interior, whose action on these applications would depend upon the recommendation of the Director of Religious Affairs.

Cebu was found virtually in flames by Japanese landing forces.

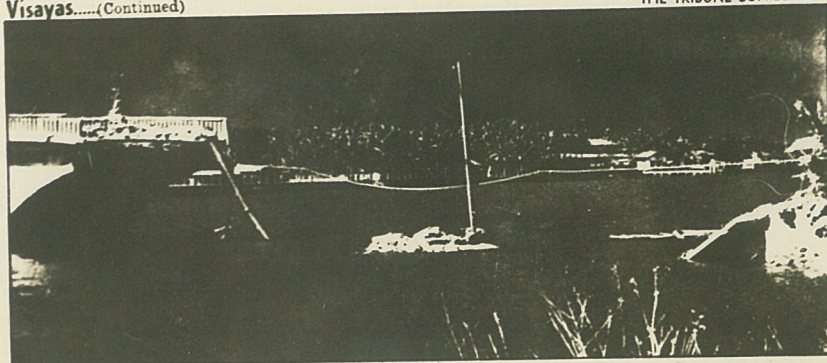
25. Two-thirds of Iloilo city was raised by fire set by USAFFE men to prevent military installations from falling into the hands of the Japanese.

Vargas urged the people to honor the Emperor's Birthday, April 29.

26. Philippine relief agencies were mobilized to aid Batavia refugees.

27. Simple ceremonies marked the graduation exercises of the first group of Filipino police-women today. High officials of the military administration executive commission and the city attended the graduation program at the City Hall.

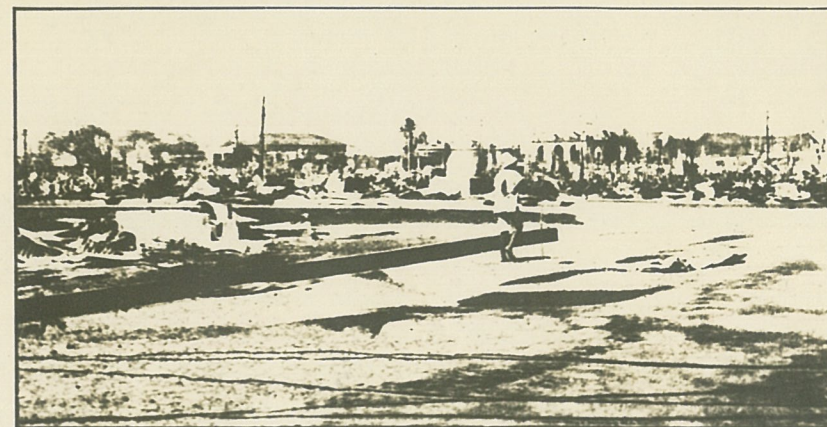
28. Filipinos have started displaying the Japanese flag today. Among the first ones seen displaying the flaming Hinomaru, are barber-shop owners, storekeepers, and private residents.



A BRIDGE CONNECTING ILOILO WITH ITS SUBURBS FALLS DOWN IN THE WAKE OF USAFFE RETREAT



JAPANESE TANKS, PICTURED RUMBLING THROUGH THE CITY, AIDED IN THE MOPPING UP OPERATIONS



WHAT USED TO BE ONE OF ILOILO'S PRIDES HAS TODAY BECOME NO BETTER THAN CHARRED RUINS

GENERAL HOMMA MEETS THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION



LIEUTENANT GENERAL MASAHARU HOMMA

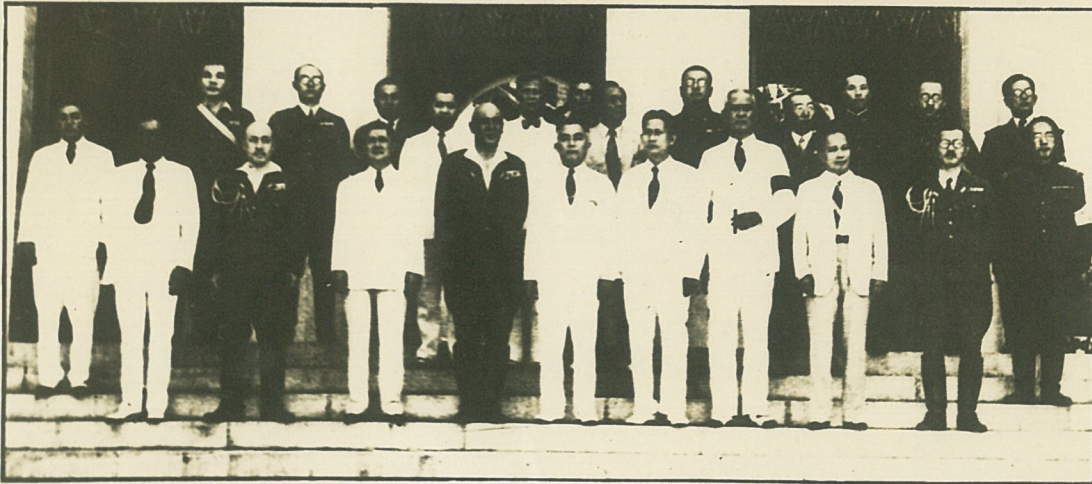
本國軍司令官と比島行政府各長官



HE SHAKES HANDS WITH CHAIRMAN JORGE B. VARGAS OF THE COMMISSION



THE COMMISSIONERS ENJOY A DRINK WITH THE GENERAL AND HIS STAFF



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (cente.) poses with the members of the Philippine Executive Commission in front of headquarters just before the callers left. The call was made on the occasion of the transfer to Manila, Tuesday, April 28, of the headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, following the com-

plete defeat of the main American-Filipino forces at Bataan. Hereafter, the mission of the Japanese Army in this country, according to a press release issued the same day by Japanese authorities, is to restore peace and order as quickly as possible and to secure the stability of the livelihood of the Filipinos throughout the country.



PHOTO ABOVE shows Filipino girls presenting bouquets of flowers to Japanese officers at a local hospital. They were accompanied by Shinsu Horikawa (center background) who is the author of the two poems which appear on this page.

あはれ
柳よ
一樹と
なりぬる

静夫



あはれ
傷
癒ゆる

處女の
棒

南国

あはれ

堀川静夫

CORREGIDOR FALLS

General Wainwright Orders Entire USAFFE to Surrender

Troops Must Disarm, Give Up in 4 Days

Instructions To Officers, Men Read Over Radio

By Ernesto del Rosario and A. J. Malay of the Tribune Staff

Complete and immediate surrender of all American and Filipino forces still operating in different parts of the Philippines to the Japanese Imperial Forces was ordered by Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, captured commander-in-chief of the USAFFE forces in the Philippines, in a radio broadcast over station KZRH in Manila at 11:40 last night.

Gen. Wainwright, who was captured by the Japanese Forces together with his staff with the fall of Corregidor, personally broadcast the order which was addressed to the commanders of the USAFFE troops in three sectors of operations, to all American and Filipino soldiers and officers and to every Filipino and American in the Philippines.

The USAFFE commanders ordered to surrender are General William F. Sharp, Jr., commanding the Pil-American troops in the Visayas and Mindanao; Colonel J. P. Horan, commanding the troops in the Mountain Province; and Colonel Guillermo Nacar, commanding in Cagayan. General Wainwright instructed each one of them to assemble their respective troops at designated points of assembly and to present themselves at likewise designated Japanese headquarters to notify the latter of the surrender. Commanding officers of USAFFE troops other than those under these three commanders were instructed to likewise follow the order.

Members of General Wainwright's staff will personally deliver copies of the detailed orders. (Continued on page 4)

Mayor Guinto Urges People To Welcome Commander-in-Chief

Mayor of Greater Manila, Leon G. Guinto yesterday made an appeal to the public to decorate their houses today and take part in the public reception that will be accorded the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces and his staff when they enter triumphantly the city after defeating the enemy forces in Bataan and Corregidor.

The triumphant entrance of the Commander-in-Chief and his staff will start from the Bonifacio monument in Bahatlawak, passing through Rizal Avenue, the Sta. Cruz bridge, up to the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese.

The mayor in his appeal to the



ORDERING the remaining USAFFE forces throughout the Philippines to surrender is Lt. General Jonathan M. Wainwright, left, commanding general of the American and Philippine Forces. The order was given over the radio last night. A Japanese Army officer is seated at the right.

PNB Emergency Notes Banned

The commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces yesterday issued a proclamation and a military ordinance declaring the Philippine National Bank Emergency Circulation Notes issued in the Visayan provinces at the direction of the USAFFE as enemy military notes and as having no monetary value, and prescribing punishment for any person circulating or accepting the said emergency notes.

The USAFFE since last January ordered the different branches and agencies of the Philippine National Bank in the Visayan provinces to issue these notes for use in the "purchase of military supplies and of creating economic confusion and distrust." (Continued on page 3)

People Asked To Display Nippon Flag

With the fall of Corregidor, all Japanese, Filipino and third party foreigners living in Manila and other occupied areas are urged to display the Japanese flag at their houses in celebration of the great Japanese victory.

The public buildings as well as electric poles in important streets in city are now decorated with the flag of the Rising Sun.

The flags will remain in display until after an official celebration is held in the near future.

The department of the interior yesterday received orders from the Executive Commission to raise the Japanese flag on the flagpoles and decorate all government buildings with banners as a part of the celebration of the fall of Corregidor. The flag celebration will continue until further notice.

San Francisco Has Raid Alert

LISBON, May 6 (Domei).—Another air-raid warning was sounded over San Francisco and its vicinity last night, lasting 27 minutes, according to an American radiocast.

The report said all radio stations in the area went off the air. However, a blackout was (Continued on page 2)

Japan Forces Occupy Entire Stronghold

Tokyo Imperial Headquarters Makes Announcement

TOKYO, May 7 (Domei).—Imperial Headquarters announced at 5:50 o'clock this afternoon that Japanese army and navy forces succeeded in landing on Corregidor Island in the face of enemy fire at 11:15 o'clock last Tuesday night, May 5, and by 8 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, May 7, had completely occupied Corregidor and other forts on the other islands in Manila Bay.

Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines announced at 5 o'clock this afternoon, May 7, that all the fortified islands at the entrance of Manila Bay, including Corregidor, were occupied at 8 o'clock this morning. The fortified islands include Corregidor, Fraile, Caballo, Carabao and La Monja.

Complete occupation of the fortified islands came scarcely two days after the first landing on Corregidor last Tuesday night, followed by swift liquidation of enemy resistance on the island fortress and the capture of Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander of the Fil-American forces in the Philippines.

Wainwright Surrenders
FROM A BASE ACROSS CORREGIDOR, May 7 (Domei).—Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, unable to further resist the deadly Japanese assault, individually offered to surrender at 11:00 o'clock last night at the foot of Malinta Hill, when the vanguard of the Japanese (Continued on page 4)

Eye-Witness Tells of "Fall"

Mr. Shibata, of the Propaganda Corps, who was with the first troops that landed in Corregidor island, arrived in Manila last night bringing the first eye-witness account of the battle for the possession of the fortress.

His account follows:
At the first landing which was effected at 11:15 p. m. on May 5 we met stiff enemy resistance but we pierced through their lines. Soon afterwards, a second landing unit followed us and by early next morning we occupied (Continued on page 4)

Army Spokesman Says Fall Of Corregidor Significant

A spokesman of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines declared yesterday that the fall of Corregidor is a turning point in the life of the Filipinos as the people can now work in earnest for the establishment of a New Philippines.

The statement of the spokesman follows:

"The fall of Corregidor means the total collapse of the Fil-American forces in the Philippines and the end of American oppression and exploitation which the Filipino people have endured for more than 40 years.

With the loss of her Asiatic Fleet and of the USAFFE army, the United States has been driven out of the Philippines, which she planned to use as a base to invade the rest of East Asia under the banner of democracy. And now the so-called ABCD defense

line is broken.

Taking advantage of the resistance offered by the small remnants of the USAFFE troops in Corregidor, American propaganda has been trying to mislead the people of the Philippines. However, the fall of Corregidor has blasted this propaganda and opened the eyes of the Filipinos to the real situation.

The fall of Corregidor is indeed a turning point in the life of the Filipinos for the people can now redouble their efforts and work in earnest for the establishment of a New Philippines.

FLEET IN MANILA

Honma Stresses Reconstruction

Manila Gives General Warm Reception

Thousands Line City Streets to Welcome Commander-in-Chief

Front: from his victory in Corregidor, Lieutenant General Masaharu Honma, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, made his triumphal entry to Manila shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday noon.

Addressing members of the executive commission and other Filipino officials who received him, the commander-in-chief expressed his joy for the end of hostilities here "because it will give more stimulus to the reconstruction of the Philippines."

The Conqueror of Bataan and Corregidor was given a warm ovation as thousands, braving the hot afternoon sun, lined the streets to welcome him. The crowd cheered "Banana" and waved Nippon flags as General Honma's car sped by.

The official reception was very simple and took place at the residence of the commander-in-chief. Ranking officers of the Japanese Imperial Army, mem-

WELCOME

To Lieutenant General Masaharu Honma, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, who has made his triumphal entry to Manila, the Tribune sends its most cordial greetings of welcome and respect, and joins with his heroic army and all Japanese doing business in the Philippines in the wish for the prompt restoration of peace in these islands, for the progress and well-being of the nation, and for harmony between the two countries.

bers of the executive commission and other prominent Japanese and Filipinos were on hand to receive the general.

General Honma arrived in the city via the Manila north road. He rode in an army car accompanied by one of the members of his staff. Behind him followed the cars of the other members of the general staff. The party was escorted by picked troops of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Commander-in-chief party passed Rial Avenue, Sta. Cruz bridge, p. Burgos and Luneta park which had been previously cleared from all vehicular traffic by army sentries and policemen who guarded both sides of the streets.

The party of General Honma arrived in front of the official residence of the commander-in-chief on Dewey Boulevard at 12:30 o'clock. As the general alighted from his car, the Japanese national anthem was played, after which everyone present waved the Japanese flags and shouted "Banana" three times.

General Honma and members of his staff as well as the officials who received them walked to the official residence. In the social hall of the residence, General Honma received Chairman Jorge B. Vargas, members of the executive commission, Chief Justice Jose Yulo, and Mayor Loren G. Quinsig, Jr. of Cebu City, Manila.

(Continued on page 4)



SALUTING THE FLAG is Lieutenant General Masaharu Honma, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, who made his triumphal entry into Manila yesterday following the fall of Corregidor. Photo was taken as General Honma entered his official residence on the Dewey Boulevard.

Japanese Warships Enter Bay

Vessels Attract Large Crowds To Waterfront

Units of the Imperial Japanese Navy steamed into the harbor of Manila yesterday morning for the first time since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war.

The entrance of the vessels into Manila Bay has been made possible by the capitulation of Corregidor and other fortified islands at the mouth of the bay.

The arrival of the vessels caused a stir among strollers in the waterfront area who lined up the shore to catch their first glimpses of Japanese Navy vessels.

The news of the arrival of the fleet spread in Manila like wildfire and by late afternoon large crowds of curiosity seekers were at the Luneta and the Dewey boulevard to admire the ships.

The warships entered the harbor just as Lt. Gen. Masaharu Honma, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, made his triumphal entry into the city. Navy planes circled the waterfront area for more than two hours as the ships steamed into the bay.

Manila Bay was cleared of all ships shortly before the Japanese occupation of Manila last January 2. Since then, no vessel has been seen in the bay.

A large number of Japanese marines, sailors and soldiers roamed in the streets of Manila.

Chungking's Downfall Seen

TOKYO, May 9 (Domei).—The "Yugui Syogyo" said that the Japanese occupation of Lungling, strategic point in western Yunnan province, following the reduction of Lashio and Bhamo is particularly significant because, it will quicken the downfall of the Chungking regime and accelerate the independence drive of the Burmese people.

The paper pointed out that the fall of Lungling marks the complete isolation of the Chungking regime from the supply of war materials from Britain and the United States. It said that the withdrawal of the Anglo-Chungking forces from Burma has enabled the Burmese people "to extricate themselves from the century-long yoke of Britain," adding that "the new situation should undoubtedly greatly influence the liberation of the Indian people from British fetters."

LISBON, May 8 (Domei).—The British Broadcasting Corporation (Continued on page 4)

Allied Fleet Loses 89 Planes

Levy Tax On Cigar Products

An executive order issued yesterday by Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Executive Commission, levies specific taxes on cigar, cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco products.

The executive order, which was approved by the commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces, takes effect immediately.

The text of the executive order is as follows:

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me as Head of the Central Administrative Organization by Orders Nos. 1 and 3 of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, and upon the recommendation of the Executive Commission, the following rules and regulations governing the imposition of specific taxes on cigars, cigarettes and other manufactured products of tobacco are hereby promulgated:

(Continued on page 4)

Another Destroyer Sunk as Coral Sea Battle Rages

TOKYO, May 9 (Domei).—Disclosing further results of the naval battle in the Coral Sea, Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon that Imperial naval units thus far have shot down 89 enemy planes and also sunk one enemy destroyer and heavily damaged one cruiser.

The announcement said that the Imperial Navy suffered the (Continued on page 4)

Will Operate Central Garage

All government cars held or operated by the different bureaus and offices, excepting the ambulances of hospitals, mail trucks of the bureau of communications, motorcycles and such other motor vehicles as may be exempted by the Chairman of the Executive Commission, are now to be operated by the Central Garage, a government instrumental-ity, according to Executive Order (Continued on page 4)

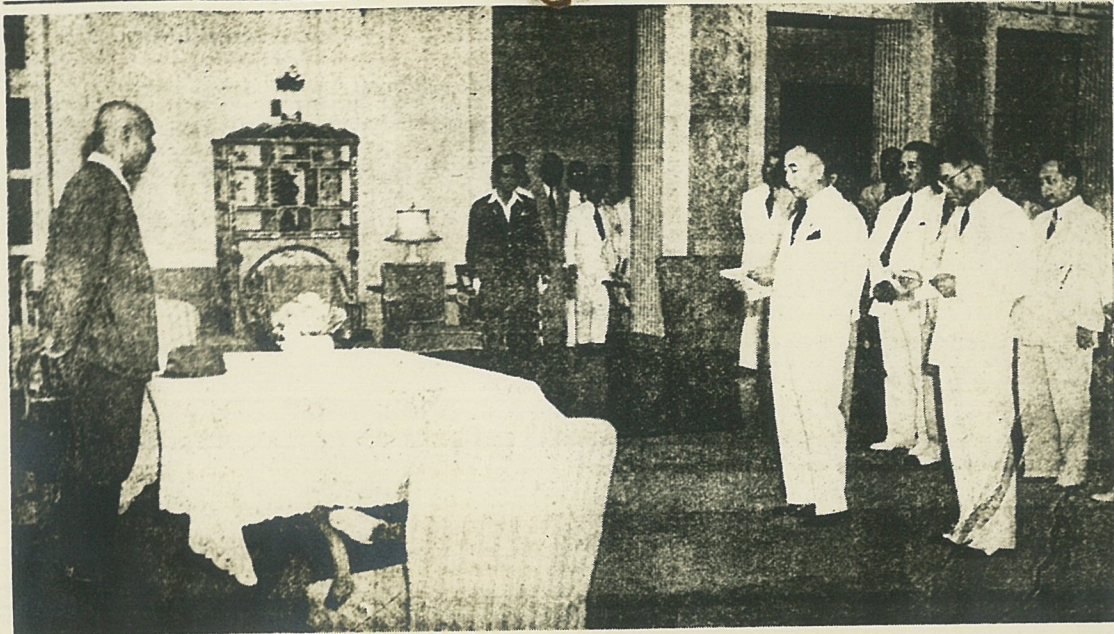
THE MANILA BRANCH OF THE YOMIURI SHINBUN

presents
An EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA WAR
Place: ESCOLTA
Time: May 9 to May 13.
Sponsored by the Press Section of The Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines and the Imperial Fleet in the Philippines.

Quezon in San Francisco With Family and Officials

LISBON, May 8 (Domei).—Still unaware of the United States' scheme to utilize him as a puppet as well as a source of Anglo-American propaganda, Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippine Commonwealth, arrived in San Francisco accompanied by members of his family and other officials, reports from San Francisco revealed.

Observers here commented that it is a pity that Mr. Quezon has put up a futile pretense of resisting Japan when the Filipinos in the Philippines are now collaborating with the Japanese in the reconstruction of their country.



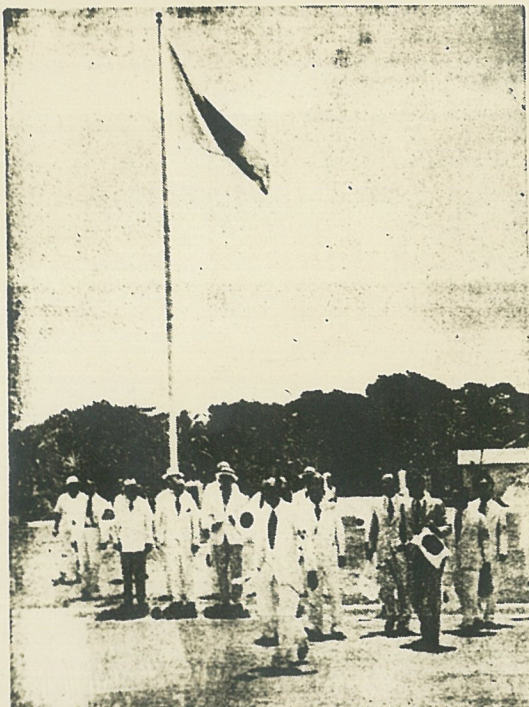
CHAIRMAN JORGE B. VARGAS READS A MESSAGE SHORTLY AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL, LISTENING AT LEFT.

GEN. HONMA MAKES TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO MANILA AS CORREGIDOR FALLS

INDICATING that to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines the fall of Corregidor means practically the end of the war in the Islands, Lieutenant General Masaharu Honma, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces here made a triumphal entry into Manila yesterday. He entered the city a little past 12:00 noon and passed through cheering crowds on beflagged Rizal Avenue, Plaza Lawton, the Luneta, and Dewey Boulevard. At his official residence, high ranking Army and Navy men and dignitaries of the new Philippine government awaited his arrival to greet him. The General was a hero.



THE GENERAL'S PARTY MOTORS PAST CHEERING MANILANS.



EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS AWAIT THE GENERAL'S ARRIVAL.



PART OF THE CROWD THAT LINED BOTH SIDES OF RIZAL AVE.



JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS WELCOME THEIR COMMANDER



ONE OF LANDING parties coming after the three waves of crack troops on steel barges.



"BANZAI," shout these Japanese soldiers in a



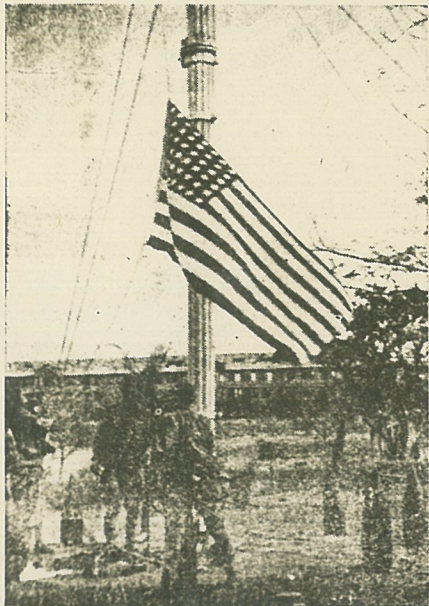
MOPPING UP inside the main fortress. The large building is one of the biggest barracks.

CORREGIDOR IS A BAD

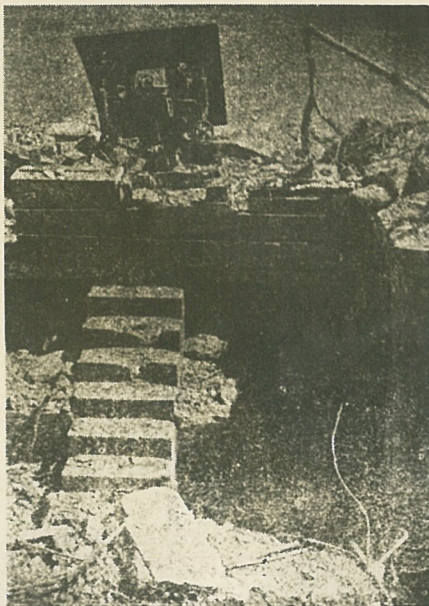
AT eight o'clock in the morning of May 7, Corregidor fell. The most heavily fortified island in the Philippines, along with four lesser fortified islands at the mouth of Manila Bay, finally succumbed to the continuous deadly Japanese assault.

The occupation came scarcely two days after the first landing on the island last Tuesday night, followed by the swift collapse of the Fil-American resistance and the capture of Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander of the Fil-American Forces in the Philippines. The General was captured and taken prisoner of war at 11:00 p.m., May 6, thus leaving the defenders without a leader until the complete occupation the next day. One night after his capture, he was broadcasting over KZRH, ordering the remaining forces in various other sectors to surrender to the proper Japanese Army officers.

The first landing on Corregidor was effected shortly after 11:00 p.m., May 5. Under cover of darkness and an intensive artillery barrage, the Japanese Forces, aboard a large number of steel barges, were at 8:30 p.m. on their way across the narrow



STAR-SPANGLED banner makes way for the Rising Sun.



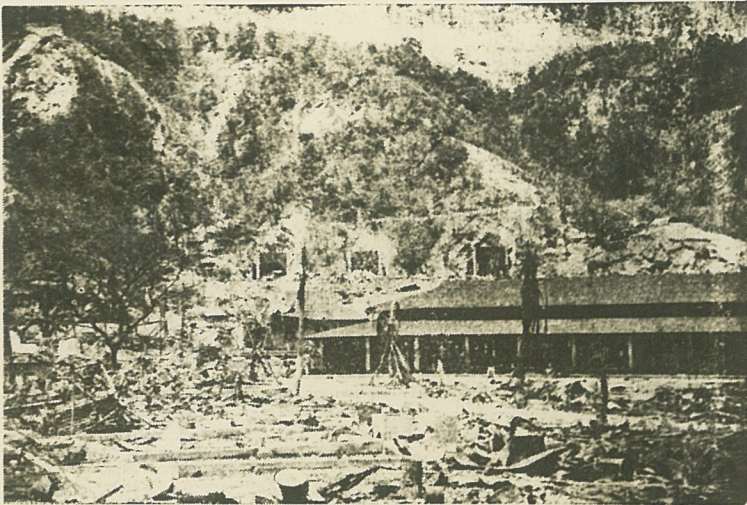
AN ARTILLERY position, victim of Japanese cannonading



DIRECT HIT on tank



patriotic fit on a big U. S. gun emplacement.



DEBRIS in barrio San Jose. Visible holes in background are openings to mountain tunnel.

Y BATTERED FORTRESS

channel separating Corregidor and the Bataan peninsula. The artillery attack before the landing facilitated the operations, blasting beach defenses, including barbed wire entanglements, machine gun installations, and other centers of resistance. Three columns of invasion parties, coming in rapid succession, smashed their way into the fortifications. With bayonets and swords bared for action, they plunged into Fil-American positions, engaging the defenders in a bloody hand-to-hand fight while Japanese bombers pounded the rear of the Fil-Americans. The struggle came to an end Thursday morning, May 7, when Japanese Army Headquarters announced that all enemy positions at the mouth of Manila Bay had been occupied.

The pictures on this centerspread and two of those on the next page were taken by Messrs. Inagaki and Toyoshima of the Photo Section, Japanese Propaganda Corps, who accompanied the invasion troops to the island-fortress. Many of them show how badly Corregidor has been battered, after months of ceaseless aerial and artillery bombardment by the Japanese.



A RETRACTABLE gun emplacement that got hit as a result of incessant Japanese bombings.



short-surfaced waterfront.



A CLOSE-UP of an entrance to fortification tunnel.

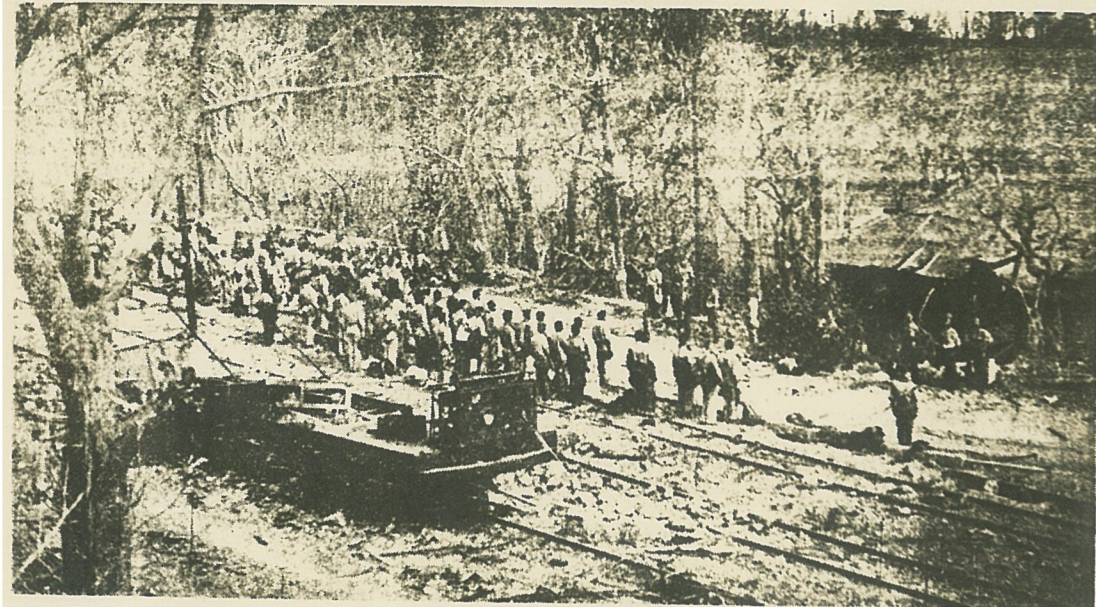


THIS IS what a heavy-caliber aerial bomb can do.

THE JAPANESE FIND CORREGIDOR DEFENDERS MOSTLY AMERICANS



AMERICAN SOLDIERS, NOW PRISONERS OF WAR, RELAX, PERHAPS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE MONTHS.



ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF CAPTIVES STAND AT ATTENTION WHILE JAPANESE SOLDIERS INSPECT FOR ARMS.



JAPANESE troops accompany prisoners to the concentration point.



FOUR AMERICAN war prisoners wait for orders from their captors.



LANDING troops carrying full army pack ford the swampy shore near the Cotabato River. In the background are barges and transports.



CRACK Nippon forces advance through muddy terrain to the interior in pursuit of the retreating USAFFE troops, in an attempt to trap them.

MOPPING UP ON THE MINDANAO SECTOR

THESE pictures show the crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces that operated in Cotabato, Mindanao. They effected speedy landings in the towns of Parang and Cotabato, provincial capital, early in the morning of April 29. Marching northward at will, the USAFFE having retreated to the interior previously, the Japanese immediately occupied Malabang, an important town north of Parang, and the next day took complete control of an airbase in the town's suburbs. Meanwhile, the provincial capital was aflame as a result of American scorched earth tactics, and 30,000 Fil-American troops were trapped in the island as Japanese naval forces gained control of all Mindanao gulfs and bays while land forces advanced from three directions toward the enemy. These 30,000 USAFFE soldiers, however, were saved from complete annihilation when Major General Sharp, commander-in-chief of the Fil-Americans in the Visayas and Mindanao, on May 10, last, swore an unconditional surrender of all the troops under his command. (Photos on this page taken by photo section, Propaganda Corps, Imperial Japanese Army.)



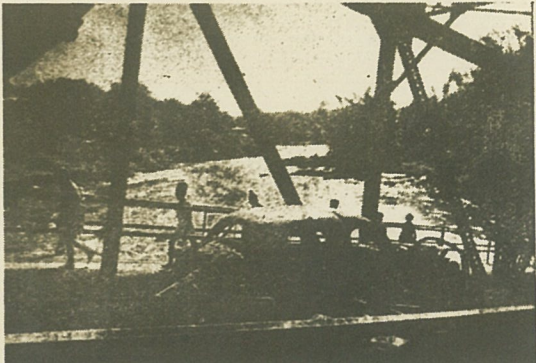
A CAPTURED American regimental commander (second from right) marches with this Japanese column driving from the Cotabato coasts to the hinterland.



MALE members of a Moro family willingly pose for this picture. Old man standing at right is nearing to be a centenarian.



TAKING advantage of enemy facilities are these Japanese soldiers preparing food in what used to be a USAFFE encampment.



HERE'S one of the many automobile remains left by the Fil-Americans. The car was set afire on the bridge to mar Japanese advance.



THEIR JOB of smashing the once-considered impregnable fortress already accom-
plished, these Nippon forces joyfully re-embark to return to their respective camps.

AMERICANS IN CORREGIDOR GET TIME TO RELAX AS THE BATTLE WINDS UP WITH THEIR SURRENDER



NURSE IN CORREGIDOR

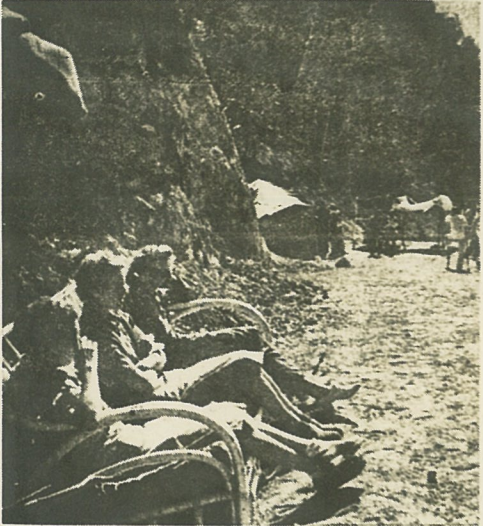
REVEALING to some extent the manner in which the Japanese treat their prisoners of war is this center-spread, which is devoted to the island fortress of Corregidor. The pictures were taken by Messrs. Inagaki and Toyoshima of the Photo Section, Japanese Propaganda Corps, some days after the surrender of that Far Eastern American stronghold, and they show the doings of the men and women who, because of their defeat, are now under the custody of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

The prisoners, especially those recuperating from injuries received during the days of incessant Japanese bombing and cannonading, enjoy certain privileges not usually enjoyed by other country's prisoners of war. Generally, they are allowed a reasonable amount of freedom, as shown by some pictures here. At the same time, the husky ones are required to do some work.

Representing the way they take life's routine down there is the smile displayed by the hospital nurse pictured at left. Now they can afford to relax and smile, the prospects of death from deadly instruments of war being definitely a thing of the past as far as they are concerned.



HOSTILITIES OVER, and therefore no more worry over Ja-
pan's island fortress, these staff nurses enjoy chatting in the



THIS PICTURE is illustrative of the peace that now reigns
at left are nurses, and the men in the background are ex-



OTHER VIEW of war prisoners at work in their present occupation of getting
island once again in order. They are shown clearing up a place full of debris.



HERE IS ANOTHER group of convalescents photographed
The majority of them received minor injuries. One on

7



use bombs and shells dropping on ash, open air near the hospital.



TAKING TIME out for sea-bathing in Corregidor's beach are these United States Army soldiers and nurses, who are allowed a fairly good amount of freedom by the Imperial Japanese Forces.



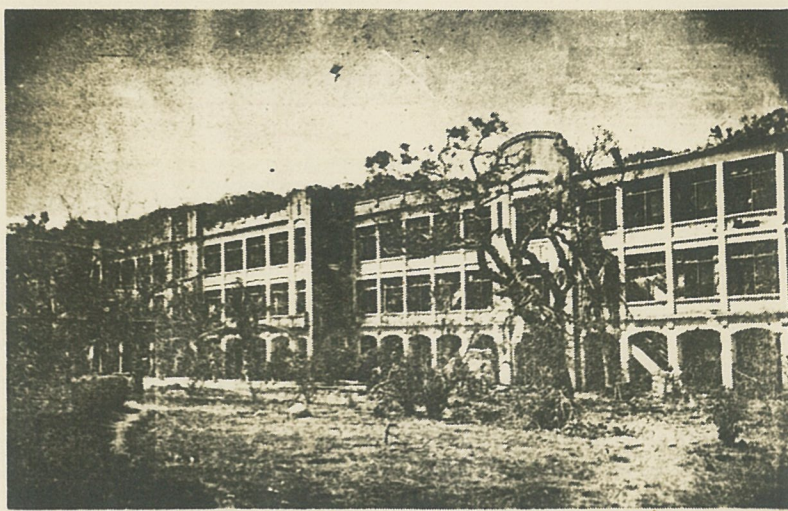
er the fortress. The women seated are tending wounded U. S. soldiers.



AMERICAN prisoners of war are shown above helping the Japanese in restoring Corregidor to its pre-war conditions. The small-size field gun is being hauled to a place for thorough cleaning.



is taking their daily limbering up. A right walks minus his left leg.



AND THIS IS one of the barracks of American high officers as the Japanese found it. As a whole, the building is not badly damaged, but, on account of bombings, not a window pane is in place.

海軍記念日特輯号

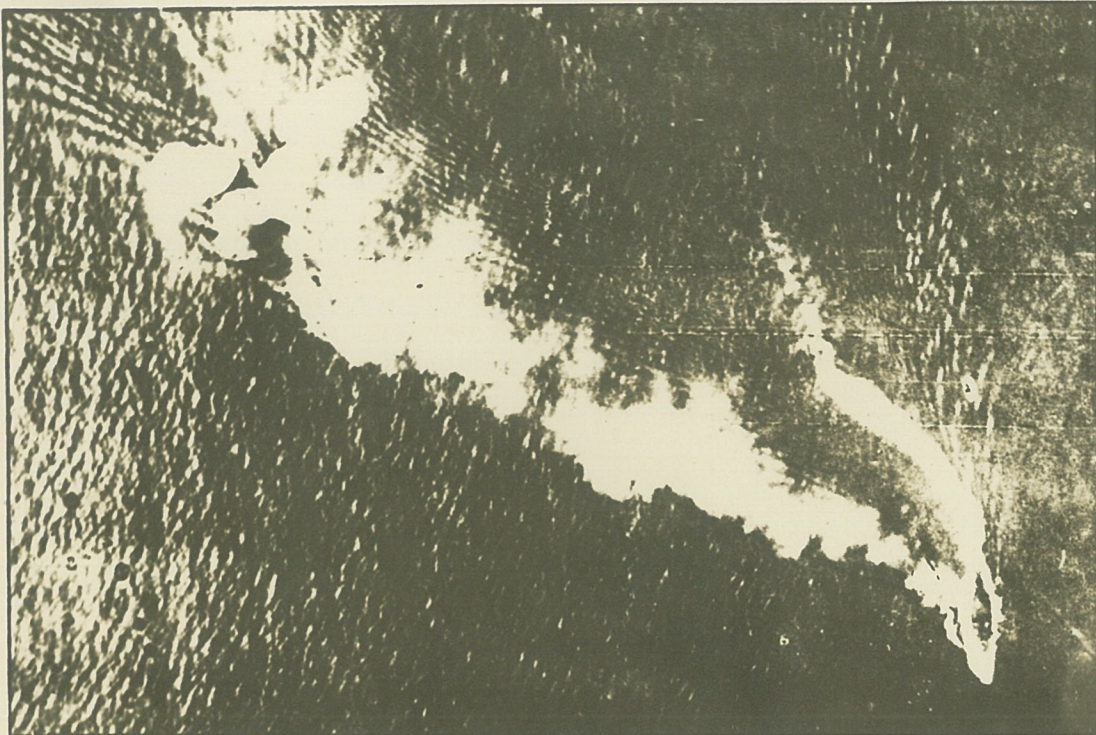
山本五十六 司令長官
ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO
Commander-in-Chief of the
Imperial Japanese Fleet
KATAASTAASANG PINUNO NG
FLOTA IMPERIAL HAPONES

TVT

SUPPLEMENT

MANILA MAY 27, 1942

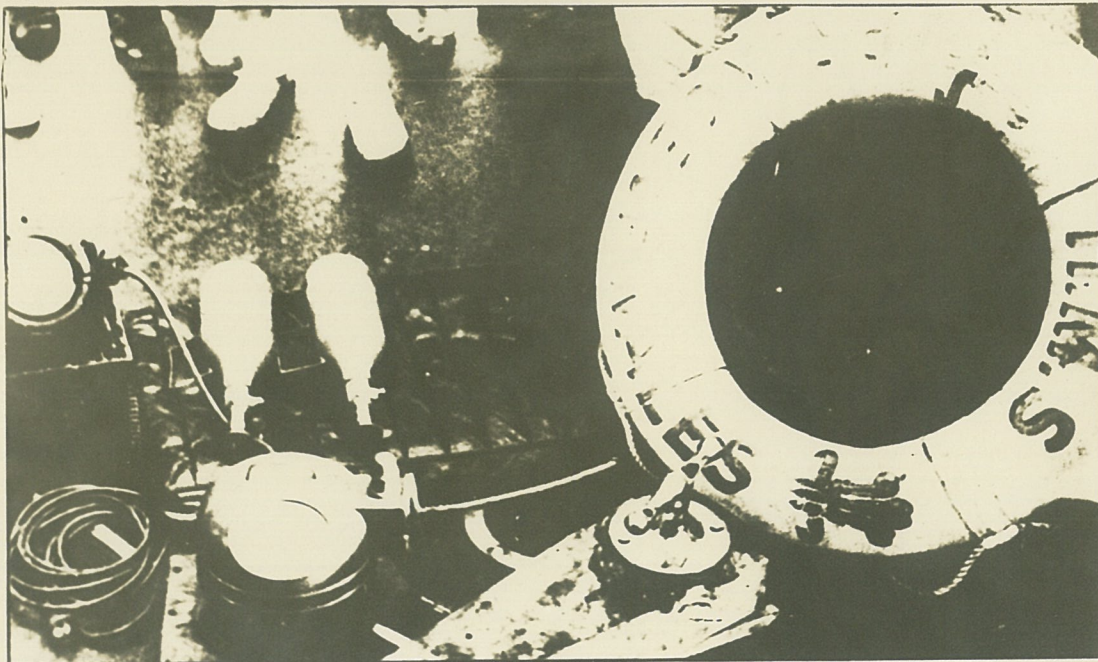
Special NAVY DAY Issue



GREAT BRITAIN'S much tested navy measured the Japanese fleet's strength when the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" shown above, were sunk by naval bombers.

艦隊ヲ討ツクプリンス・オブ・ウェールズ、レパルス、ノ二主力ヲ失ヒ今更ニ知ル日本海軍ノ實力

NASUKAT ang lakas sa dagat ng Britania nang tumikim ito ng matinding dagok sa pagkapalubog ng mga pangbombang nipones sa "Prince of Wales" at "Repulse".



THESE ARTICLES are souvenirs of the Nippon fleet taken from the "Prince of Wales", flagship of the British Asiatic fleet, sunk by Japanese naval aircraft off Malaya.

帝國海軍ニ流レタイタ英亞艦隊旗艦プリンス・オブ・ウェールズ等ノ遺骸

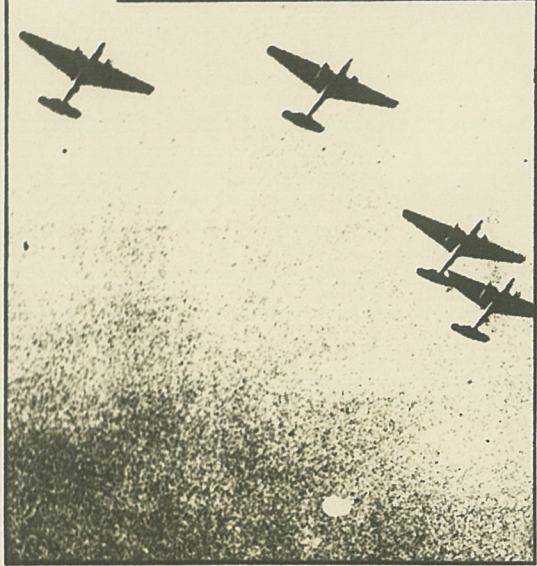
ANG MGA BAGAY na ito ay mga alalang nakuha ng plots imperial sa "Prince of Wales", buke-insignia ng hukbong dagat ingles, na napalubog sa may Malaya.

25

T.V.T. SUPPLEMENT

NIPPONESE EXPEDITIONS TO SOUTH PACIFIC INVOLVE

敵前上陸ニ 落下傘部隊ニ 南太平洋ニ活躍スル帝國遠征軍



PARACHUTISTS of the Imperial Japanese navy descending on Menado, Celebes
セレベス島マナドヲ襲フ帝國落下傘部隊
PARAKAIDISTA ng hukbong dagat hapones nang lumalapag sa Menado, Celebes.



BATAVIANS study a war map showing the extent of victories made by Japan.
日本ノ勝利ヲ示ス地圖ニ見入ルバタビヤ市民
PINAG-AARALAN ng mga habanes sa mapa ng digma ang lawak ng mga tagumpay.



JAPANESE MARINES bearing the naval ensign make landing on Kavieng, New Ireland, from where they could stage a flank attack on nearby British possessions.
新幾内ア先頭ニ南太平洋ノ要衝カヴィエンニ上陸スル帝國海軍
MGA MARINONG HAPONES nang lumunlad sa Kavieng, Nuova Irlanda na mapagmumulan sa pagsalakay sa kalapit na mga lupaing nasasaakop ng Gran Bretaña.

MAY 27 1942

SOME BLOODLESS LANDINGS AND PARATROOP ACTION

13



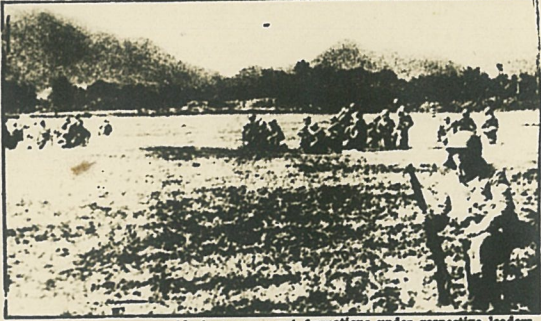
LANDING FORCE of the Imperial navy moves ahead towards the heart of Zamboanga, under a barrage of enemy fire. A tank, moving forward, covers its movements.

蘭海軍の戦車が前進し、敵の砲火の下で前進する。PANGKAT ng hukbong dagat hapones nang pumapasok sa Zamboanga sa kabila ng masapoy na pagpapaputok ng kalaban. Isang tangke ang nauuna sa kanila.



PARATROOPS of the Japanese fleet landing on a certain point in the South Seas...

南太平洋上ノ某島ニ降下スル落下傘部隊。PARAKAIDISTA ng plotang na lumalapag sa isang dako ng Karagatan sa Timog.



...as other troopers assemble in prearranged formations under respective leaders.

各隊員は預められた陣地に集まり、各自の指揮官の下で待機する。habang ang iba ay nagtitipon upang humamay sa ilalim ng kanikanilang puno.



AN AERACOBRA (P-39 combat plane of the U. S.) is shot down somewhere in Boh.

ボネー島の空でP-39戦闘機が撃墜された。ISANG AERACOBRA (P-39 pangapang aeroplano ng E. U.) ang nagalagpak sa Boh.

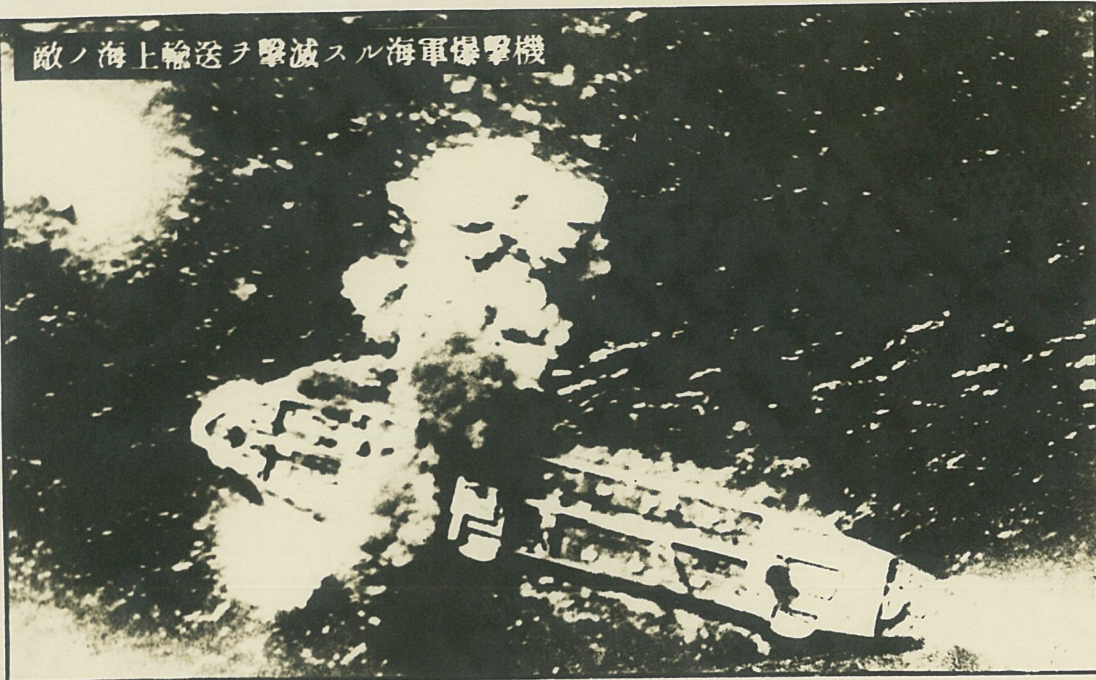


FACING bitter resistance, a landing force creeps through thickets near Zamboanga.

激しい抵抗に直面する中、上陸部隊はザンボアンガ近くの密林を這う。HINARAP ang kinwaw, isang pangkat ang naglagos sa kagubatan ng Zamboanga.

IMPERIAL NAVAL BOMBERS TAKE BIG TOLL

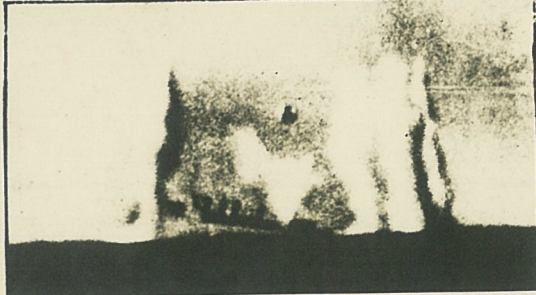
敵ノ海上輸送ヲ撃滅スル海軍爆撃機



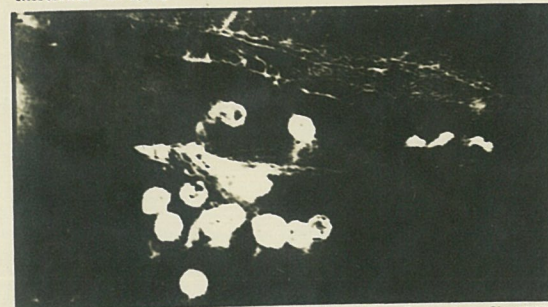
AN ALLIED TANKER lists to starboard in Banks Straits as a bomb from a Japanese raider crashes on its superstructure. A camera on the bombeight recorded this photo.
 直撃ヲ受ケタ、敵タンカー船、バンク海峡ニ
 BAPOR TANKER ng Aliado na biglang tumagilid nang tamaan ng bombang hapones sa kipot ng Banks. Isang kamarang nakaumang ang nakakuha ng larawang ito.



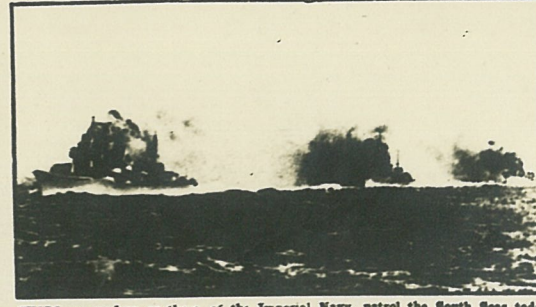
JAPANESE PLANES score direct hit on the British cruiser "Exeter" on March 1.
 三月一日 英艦神威ニ直接命中ノ直撃ヲ見録
 NAPATAM: AN ng mga aeroplano ng ipon ang "Exeter" ng ingles, noong Marso.



A U.S. DESTROYER, the "John Paul Jones", is raided by naval forces in Viyang Is.
 米艦駆逐「ジョン・ポール・ジョーンズ」艦ヲ
 ANG "John Paul Jones" ng E.U., ay sinalakay ng hukbong dagat sa pulong Viyang.



NAVAL BOMBERS sink a transport loaded with soldiers fleeing from Singapore.
 馬南ヲ運搬スル敵ヲ撃沈スル海軍爆撃機
 PINALUBOG ng panghimbang nabat ang tumatals sa bapor buhat sa Singapur.



SHIPS as modern as these, of the Imperial Navy, patrol the South Seas today.
 南海ヲ巡ル帝國海軍ノ新艦
 MAKABAGONG mga bapor hapones ang tumataliba sa karagatan sa tinag ngayon.

MAY 27, 1942.

OF ALLIED SHIPS

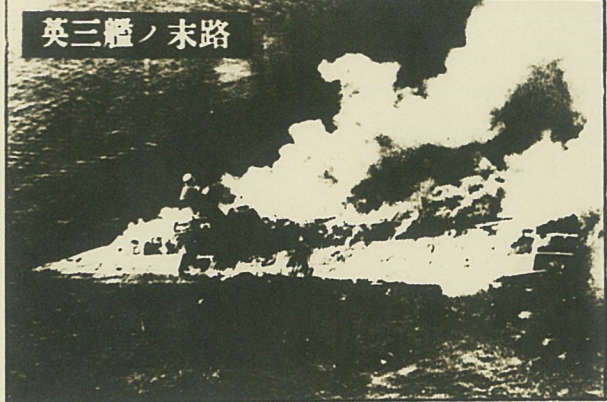


(AV) specialty is 3 dimensional strategy: by air, sea and undersea.
海、空、水中ロケット砲撃隊ノ立体戦
CATANOIAN sa estrachia: himpapawid, dagat at ilalim ng dagat.

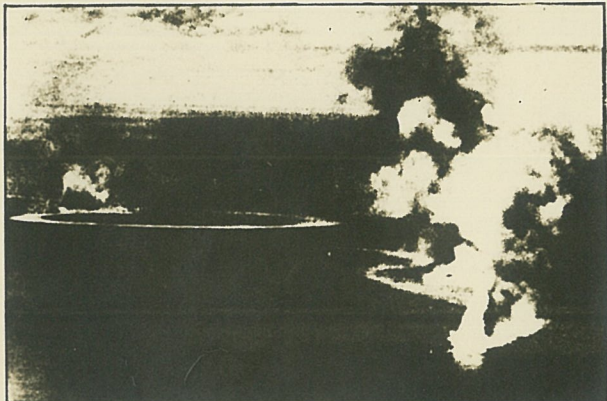


TYING A FLAG round his head, a Nippon flyer gets set for air action.
目ノ丸鉢巻ヲゲ纏頭スル飛ノ見習
NAGTATALI ng bandila sa ulo ang ablador nipon bago makilaban.

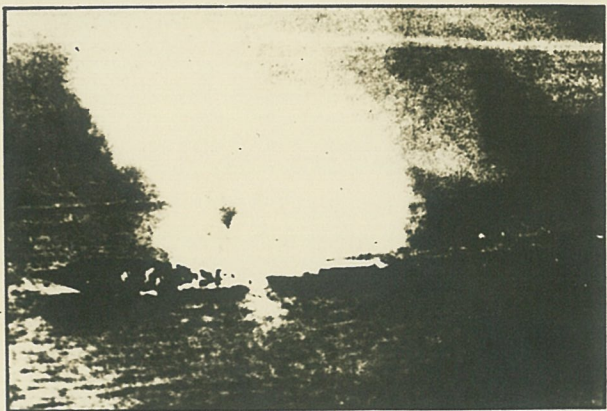
LAST MOMENTS OF THREE BRITISH WARSHIPS



THE BRITISH aircraft carrier "Hermes" is hit by naval bombers in the Indian Ocean, Apr. 9.
四月九日英航空母艦ヘルメス号ノ最後
ANG "HERMES", tagapagdala ng aeroplano ng ingles ay natudla noong 9 ng Abril.

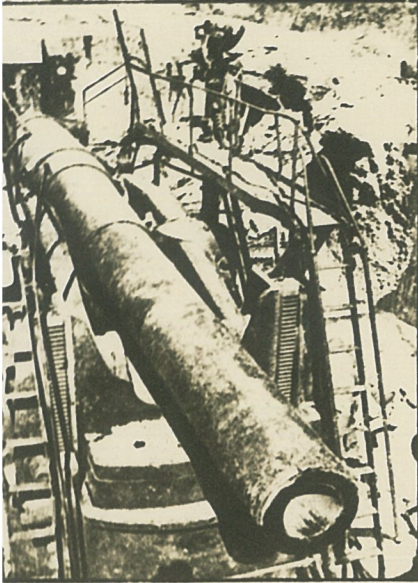


TWO CRUISERS, also British, "Dorsetshire" and "Cornwall", meet similar fate on same day.
全日英巡洋艦、ドーセプトシヤイヤー、及ビーコンウォールズノ最
DALAWANG KRUSERONG ingles, ang "Dorsetshire" at "Cornwall" ay nabomba rin noon.



IN CLOSE-UP, the "Dorsetshire," British ship, is seen tilting to starboard before sinking.
沈没ニ際シ、右舷ニ傾クドーセプトシヤイヤー号
SA MALAPIT, makikita ang "Dorsetshire" nang tumalikhas bago ito tuluyang lumabag.

THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FLEET COMES IN



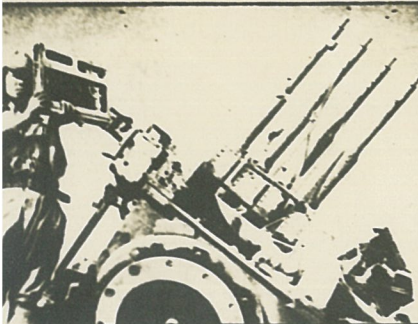
10 IN GUN of the U. S. A. at Corregidor is bombed into uselessness.
 巨砲ヲ受テコレドール要塞ヲ破壊ス

LAKING kanyon ng C. A. na tinamaan ng bomba sa Corregidor



JAPANESE AND TROOPS on the march the day the Island fortress fell.
 コレドール要塞陥落ノ日ノ行進

MASOK na mga kawal at mga tanke nang bumagsak ang kuta.



A GROUP of mobile 3-in. A. A. guns, completely destroyed
 占領地ノコレドール島マラング砲台

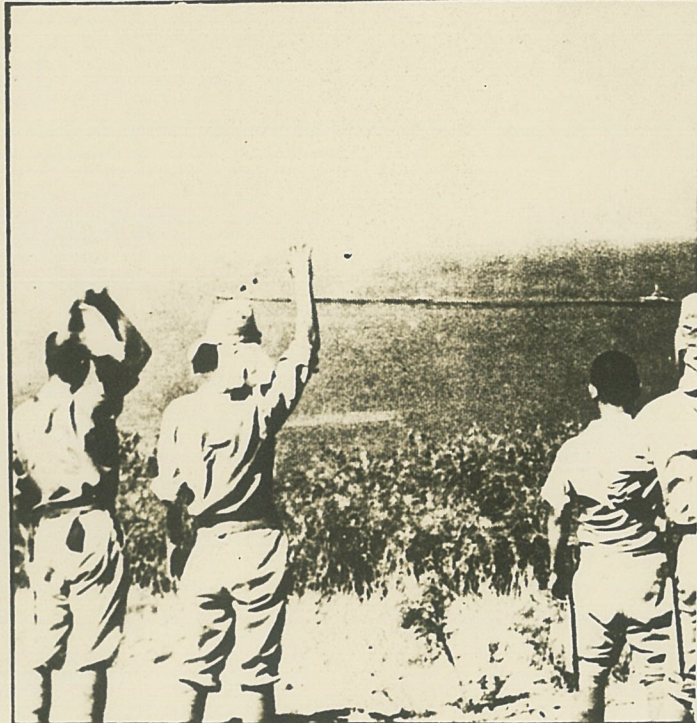
BUKANG nawasak ang kanyang A. A. sa Malinta Hill, Corregidor.

THAT May 9th morning, people lined up the streets from Rizal Avenue down south via Sta. Cruz Bridge to Haiwa Boulevard, to honor the triumphal entry of Lt. General Masaharu Hionma, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces, returning victorious from the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns. That same morning, an event happened that was quite as important and as significant as the final subjugation of the Fil-American defenders of the Manila Harbor: units of the Imperial Fleet steamed quietly into the port. The anonymous seacraft were hailed by no reception lines, honored by no flag-decorations. Only scattered groups of Japanese soldiers (see enlarged photo, below) waved sincere welcome to them. A few hours later, however, as marines and sailors roamed the city streets, news of the Fleet's entry spread. That afternoon people swarmed the waterfront, some in utter curiosity, others in silent admiration.

米比軍ノ敗戦ト同時ニ

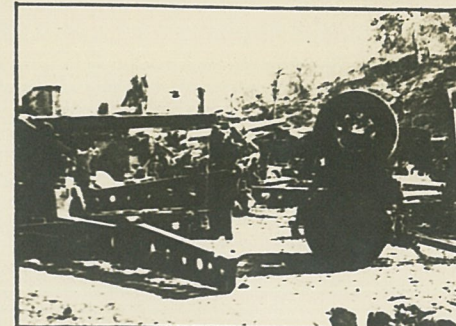
五月九日午前 軍司令官本岡雅晴
 中將ノバタノ、コレドール要塞
 戦ノ後ノ歸途ヲ迎フベシ、多数ノ
 野戦ダクタール街ヲ平和ブルバ
 ーニ道ニ立並シガ、

此ノ同ノ朝、大日本帝國ノ艦隊ハ
 静カトマニタ港内ニ遠征シタ
 ノデアル、突然ノ入港トシテ、隨
 時ニ居合セテ少數ノ日本兵ヲ手ヲ振



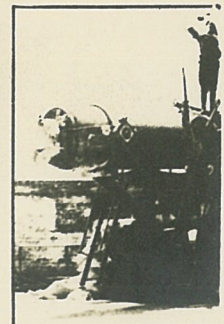
JAPANESE TROOPS wave welcome to units of the Imperial Fleet as they steamed into Manila harbor Saturday morning. The ships are faintly visible; only the whitish ribbons in their wake are quite clear.

マニラニ入港スル



A GROUP of mobile 3-in. A. A. guns, seized from the USAFFE.
 占領地ノコレドール島マラング砲台

ISANG PANGKAT ng kanyang (3-in. A. A.) nasasam sa USAFFE



"BANZAI" rings loud as the
 コレドール

BANZAI!... makailang narinig

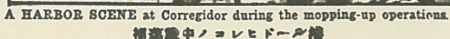
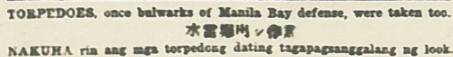
AS USAFFE HARBOR DEFENSES BREAK DOWN

ヲタクカタナニ歌返ニ意ヲ表レタ
ルニ何ノ草書ニカモナカタガ
水多原ノ聲ガモニ見エタメルヤ
龍殿ノ海ノニューズノ過キヤ街
中ニホベテ歌返聞ナタズレタ海岸
道ニ單独見物ニホベテ、沈黙ノク
ラニ無風ノ激浪ノ抱ケ着等ガ過ナ
ラニ人垣ノ聲ノ

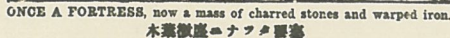
NANG UMAGA noong ita 9-mg Mayo ay makapal na tao ang humamay sa magkabilang-bahay ng abenider Rizal hanggang tulay ng Sta. Cruz, tulay ng Boulevard upang parangalan ang gumaganyang pagpapalag sa suid na temente heneral Masahito Hoshino. Ito ay pinuno ng hukbong imperial hapon, buhat sa Bataan at Korehidor. Noon din naganap ang kasinhalaga nang pagkakapasko sa mga natanggol sa loob ng Maynila: ang mga pangkat ng plote imperial ay metatimhi na pumasok ng daungin nang hindi hinandugan ng mga parangal. Tanging ilang pangkat ng mga tawag hapones (tingnan ang pinalaking larawan sa ibaba) ang nagpighudyat ng matalos na pagtatanggap sa kanila. Ngunit! makailan oron, nang nagisipaglibot na sa mga lansangin ng suidad ang mga marino, ay biglang lumanagap ang balita sa pagpasok ng plote. Sa kinahapunan ay dumaga ang tao sa tabing dagat.



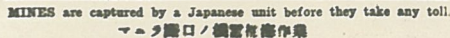
MGA KAWAY ng masiglang pagtanggap ang iniukol ng mga kawal haponas nang pumasok na sa look ng Maynila ang plota imperial. Bahagya nang maanag-ag ang mga sasakyang pangdigma.



TANAWIN sa look nang ginagawa ang pamumuksa sa Korehidor



DATING KUTA, ngayon ay mga batong naging uling na lamang



MGA MINANG nasamsam ng isáng pangkat ng mga kawal hayones

CORREGIDOR WAR PRISONERS ARE CONCENTRATED BY THE SEA

TV-T SUPPLEMENT



MAKE-SHIFT TENTS made up of bedsheets furnish ample shelter for the Fil-American prisoners concentrated along the seashore in Corregidor on the morning of May 9.

帳布ノ代用テントニ集メラント米 比軍捕虜 (五月九日)

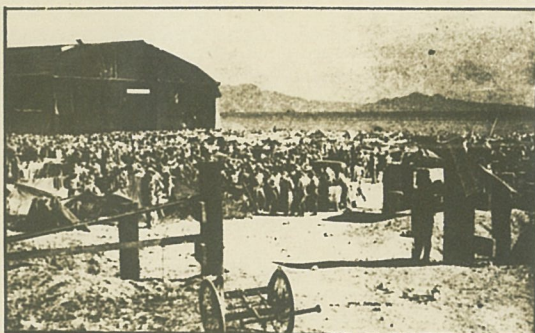
MGA TOLDANO ginamitan ng mga kubre-kama ang sinilungan ng mga bilangong digma sa may baybayin ng pulong Korehidor nang umaga noong ika 9 ng Mayo.



A CLOSE-UP of one of the temporary shelters reveals the prisoners' activities.

臨時捕虜収容所

NAKIKITA ang ginagawa ng mga bihag sa ilang silungang pangmamantala.



ANOTHER VIEW of the USAFFE prisoners captured and concentrated by the sea.

海岸ニ集メラント捕虜ノ群

ANG MGA BIHAG na kawal ng USAFFE ay napipigil sa may tabing dagat.



WAR PRISONERS are employed in the cleaning up of the bomb-torn battlefields.

戦場掃除ニ従事スル捕虜

KINATULONG ang mga bilangong digma sa paghiling sa nasilang larangan.



U.S. SOLDIERS await their turns at mealtime. Note numbers on their shirtbacks.

食事ノ順番ヲ待つ米兵

NABIHINTAY ng pagkain: mga kawal amerikanong may mga bilang sa likod.

MAY 21, 1942.

CABALLO FORT IN MANILA BAY FOLDS UP WITH CORREGIDOR



6.7 GUNS at Caballo Is., guarding Manila Bay, now in the hands of the Japanese.

日本軍ノ手ニ歸レタカバタ島要塞

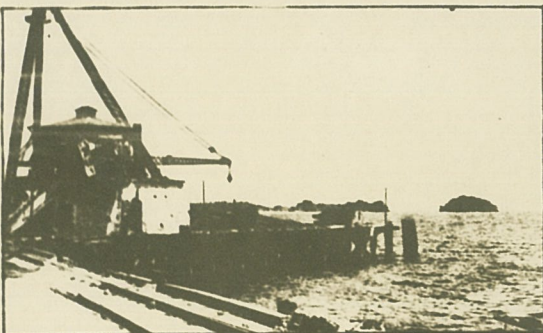
MALALAKING kanyon sa pulong Caballo na ngayon ay sa mga hapones na.



USAFEE RIFLES seized at Caballo, are piled up in a bomb-shattered barracks.

防空兵舍ニ集メラレタリ得兵銃 (カバタニア)

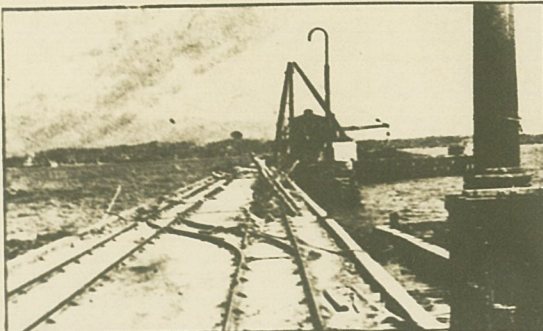
NASAMSAM na mga riple ng USAFFE sa Caballo na isinalansan sa isang himpilan.



THE WHARF at Caballo Is., is intact, but its rail lines are broken and useless.

破壊セラレタカバタ島埠頭

HINDI NAANO ang daungan sa pulong Caballo, nguni't di na magagamit ang riles.



THE SAME WHARF, in long range, shows more destruction in communication lines.

カバタ島埠頭ノ破壊

ANG DAUNGAN ding nabangit. Makikita ang nasirang mga pahatiran.



THE ENTRANCE to the Caballo fortress as it looked when the Japanese landed.

日本軍上陸直後ノカバタ島要塞入口

ANG PAGPASOK sa kuta ng Caballo nang datnan ng mga hapones na nakalunsad.

1

Mula noo'y napamahala sa hukbong dagat ang Maynila, at taon-taon, tuwing ika 19 ng Enero, ay naghahandog ito ng luksang lamayan dito sa Maynila.

By Hon. ANTONIO HORILLENDO
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

Simulat ng Kgg. ANTONIO HORILLEN0
Magawad ng Ktt. Hukuman

GREAT ADMIRAL Togo's heirs (Marquis Hyo Togo, left) going over the admiral's album below his portrait.
 故元帥ノ肖像ニ見入ル東郷家ノ人々
MGA ULILA ni Almirante Togo, (markes Hyo Togo, kaliwa) habang tinitingnan ang album ng Almirante.



A JAPANESE gunboat artillery speaks its language.
砲兵の言葉
MGA KAWAL NIPONES na nagpapaputok ng kanilang

日露戦争に於ては、此島
 民族一般ノ民心を、同ノア
 兵艦がアラ、殊ニコレヲ北シ
 テ、弱小國ダアルト見ハレタ
 カ日本ニ集中シタル。コレヲ
 此島長ニ學テ當時最も有力ダ
 タ新島「マツノシラミ」ニ
 ツマツト、日本軍ノ勝報ノフ
 ツ一ニホカナル勝報ヲ讀マ
 ノダアラ。

日本海軍が、俄ガ海ノ上
 ヲテアツク他ニ是ノ勝報ヲ
 告ケタルガラマニテ入レタ
 也。

右ニ當時マツノシラミ校ノ學生
 時、日本海軍艦隊ノ一ツヲ
 シリナリテ大ニ氣ヲ用テ海
 軍利事セリト氏ノ同僚談ダ

Ang dahilan ng kasang silabo ng kasiglahang ito ay ang pangyayaring tayong mga pilipino ay napasasailan ng mga pegmamalabis ng mga dayuhang sumapok sa afin. Ang ibang lahing silanginay ngumatap din ng pegmamalabis; kaya pati ang riyas kasahiran na sa kanila, ay tumutol sa gayong mga karamihan. Ngunit dahil sa kawalan ng diwang mabubod ay wala silang paraang magawa upang ituring ang mga kasamaang fyon. Hapon ang tanging bunsang natutuhan naming lingunan ng pag-as, sapagkat siyong may metapang na diwang katilagan upang maitaboy ang mga nagheharang toyong sa Silangan; kaya, nang durugin ni almirante Dago ang hukbong dagat ng Rusia ay noon sa lamang ang katiwaan ng mga pilipino at ngayon sumilang ang nasionalismo.

HISTORIC EVENTS COME IN CLOSE SUCCESSION



ON HIS Imperial Majesty's Birthday, Lieutenant General Masaharu Honma (above) gave a dinner, stressed collaboration.

天皇ノ佳節ニ目比協力ヲ説ク本國 軍閥々官

IPINALIWANAG ni teniente hon. Honma ang halaga ng pagtutulungan noong kaarawan ng Kanyang Kadakilaang Imperial.



IMPERIAL Nippon Forces land in Cotabato on "Tentyosetu"

天皇節ノ期ニラコトニ乗機上陸ヲ敢行シテ島軍

LUMUNSA sa Kotabato ang haponos noong "Tentyosetu".



CORREGIDOR fallen. Gen. Wainwright orders surrender.

コレドール島陷落ニ領々島米比軍ノ

降参ヲ命ズルニウイライト中將

INIUTOS ni heneral Wainwright ang pagsuko ng USAFFE.



GEN HONMA in triumphal entry to Manila. His party is seen passing through Rizal Avenue while crowds cheer, wave flags.

本國軍勢ヲノ御座

MATAGUMPAY na pagpasok sa Maynila ni Hon. Honma. Nagwawias ng bandila ang madla sa pagdaragan niya sa Ave Rizal.

長壽紀念特刊号出版 / 出版部

CALENDAR OF THE WAR

The following day-by-day record of events is a continuation of the Calendar of the War published in previous issues of the Photographic Supplement on the occasion of the "Tentyosetu", Birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

APRIL

1. Chairman Jorge B. Vargas and members of the Executive Commission paid an official call on Lt. Gen. Masaharu Honma, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines.

2. In nation-wide observance of the 41st birthday of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, residents of Greater Manila and other parts decorated their houses with Japanese flags. Streets, plazas and public buildings were similarly decorated.

3. In the first issue of the Official Gazette since the Japanese Occupation, Major General Yoshida Hayashi, director general of the Military Administration, appealed to all Filipinos to cooperate with the Executive Commission in the great task of establishing a New Philippines. Rehabilitation in Batavia was reported progressing smoothly.

MAY

The mayor of Greater Manila acted to further regulate and control the prices of essential commodities, especially rice.

Crack Japanese units effected successful landings in Cotabato and took complete control of military airdrome in the suburb of the town.

In a campaign to bring relief to hundreds of needy and homeless families in Manila and the provinces who were facing starvation and exposure, contributions and donations were solicited from the bureau of public welfare.

The blackout in Manila was lifted. Air observers reported seeing Danalan burned by USAFFE troops as part of the usual American scorched earth tactics.

Japanese naval forces gained control of two more bays in Mindanao, completely encircling enemy remnants in Mindanao amounting to 30,000. With the approval of the commander-in-chief of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Executive Commission organized the Philippine Red Cross, with Alejandro Roces, Jr. as chairman.

With the approval of the military authorities, seven provincial governors were appointed by Chairman Vargas. With the occupation of Danalan, the entire island of Mindanao was placed under Japanese rule.

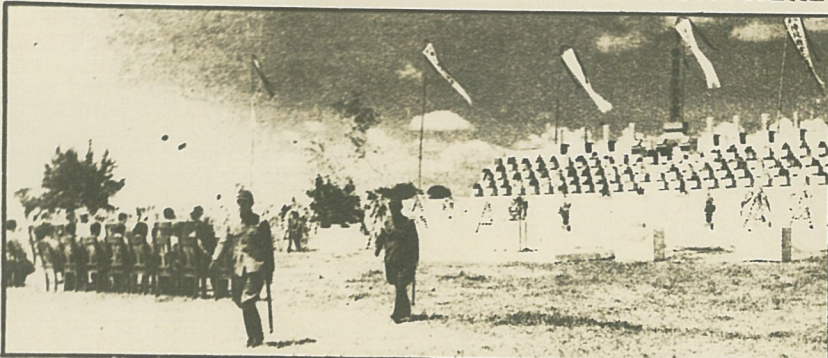
Japanese Forces landed in Corregidor, marking the beginning of the end for the island fortress.

Corregidor was completely occupied by the Japanese army and navy forces. General Jonathan Wainwright over the radio ordered the entire USAFFE still operating in the Philippines to surrender to designated Japanese commanders in various sectors.

Thousands of band-bearers paraded today as Lt. Gen. Masaharu Honma, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, made his triumphal entry into Manila.

With Corregidor in Japanese hands, units of the Imperial Japanese Navy steamed into the harbor of Manila for the first time since the outbreak of the present East Asia war, attracting large crowds to the waterfront.

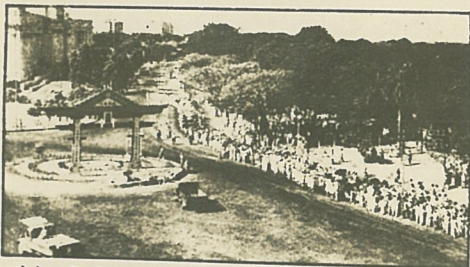
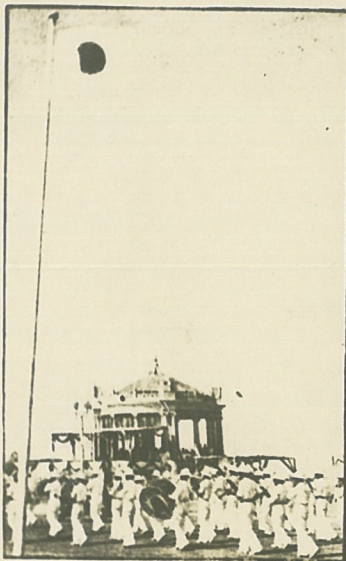
AFTER FIRST "TENTYOSETU" CELEBRATION HERE



THE WAR DEAD are honored in impressive ceremonies at the Luneta. In the background is the altar, decorated with flowers.

▲▲公團ニ於テ合同慰霊祭

ANG MGA NAMATAY sa digma ay pinarangalan sa Luneta. Gawing likod: ang dambanang pinalamutihan ng mga bulaklak.



MANILA honors victory with civic parade: L, new Constabulary Band; upper R, the reviewing stand; lower, view of parade.

左: 新憲警隊 右上: 式場: 下: マニラ市民慶祝大會

PARADA ng Tagumpay sa Maynila: kaliwa, banda ng konstabularia; itaas, kanan, tribuna; sa ibaba, bahagi ng parada.



AT THE FIRST governors' convention under the new regime, Major General Hayasi (above) urges honesty in public service.

初ノ各島官會議ニ出席新マニラ軍政部長

UMANG kapulungan ng mga gobernador, ngayon. Ipinangutlin ni hen. Hayasi (itaas) ang katapatan sa paglilingkod sa bayan.

11. A new life faces the Philippines. The war is over after the fall of Corregidor. The period of reconstruction follows.

12. The surrender of the USAFFE troops in Mindanao and the Visayas under Maj. Gen. William Sharp, was announced. An impressive military ceremony took place at the Wallace Field. Lt. Gen. Masaharu Honma, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, read the text of the Imperial Rescript granted by His Majesty, the Emperor, to the commanders of the forces who participated in the Corregidor campaign.

13. The department of education, health and public welfare has begun preparing for the opening on June 1 of the public schools.

14. A campaign to intensify agricultural food production is now being carried out under the supervision of Hilario Salayan, director of agricultural administration.

15. With simple but impressive rites at the Luneta, the Japanese soldiers who gave up their lives in the Philippine campaign were honored this morning. Gen. Honma, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces, and other military and naval commanders delivered messages.

16. The cultivation of idle lands abandoned as a consequence of the emergency, has been ordered in executive order No. 40 issued by Chairman Vargas. Private and public lands left unproductive will be distributed to people who could cultivate them under government supervision.

17. Members of the Japanese community staged a picturesque lantern parade as a prelude to the victory celebration.

18. The victory celebration commemorating the end of hostilities in the Philippines, commenced with a civic parade in Manila in the morning. About 100,000 persons participated. Speeches on the real intention of Japan in initiating the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and on the reconstruction of the New Philippines were delivered by Maj. Gen. Hayasi, director general of the Japanese Military Administration, and Chairman Vargas, respectively.

19. Chairman Vargas, with the concurrence of the Executive Commission, suggested that American names of some streets, bridges, and parks in Greater Manila be substituted with those denoting Nippon or Filipino ideas.

20. The fear of rice shortage was eased when shipment from French-Indo China and Thailand arrived in Manila despite difficulties in shipping facilities. At the convention of local officials Gen. Y. Hayasi, outlined the administrative policies to be followed.

21. Small Filipino farmers, producers, industrialists and merchants, enthusiastically hailed the government program of developing agriculture, industries and trade on a self-sufficient basis.

22. Officials of the agricultural administration foresee a bright future for the cotton industry in the Islands, and urge extensive cultivation of the crop.

23. Division superintendents of schools have been informed of the new curriculum to be followed beginning June 1. Stress is on vocational training.

24. A new system of rice distribution is put into effect. At the usual cost of 34 centavos per ganta, two gantas every four days, instead of one ganta every two days will be given each ration-card holder.

25. The physical education bureau was established to systematize physical education and national sports.

26. Wherever circumstances will allow, fishing is resumed in many coastal towns.

T-V-T SUPPLEMENT



SYMBOL OF VICTORIOUS NIPPONESE NAVY
無敵帝國海軍ノ表徴
SAGISAG NG MAPANAGUMPAY
NA HUKBONG DAGAT NIPONES



LIEUT.-GEN. Masaharu Honma (saluting), as he reviewed the second Japanese military parade in Manila. Behind him: members of his staff.

MANILANS WITNESS DISPLAY OF JAPANESE ARMED MIGHT

MOTORIZED columns of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines passed in review before their commander-in-chief, Lt. Gen. Masaharu Honma, and members of his staff, at the Luneta yesterday morning in one of the most impressive military displays ever witnessed in Manila.

The parade, second of its kind held in the city since the Japanese occupation, marked the successful conclusion of military operations in the Philippines with the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

Favored by an overcast sky, the parade presented a spectacle as it passed through the principal streets of Manila to the Luneta in precise military formation. Despite the large number of troops that participated, the parade was through in an hour as all the participating units were motorized. The parade started before 11 and finished shortly after 12 noon.

It was a gala day for the veterans of Bataan and Corregidor as they paraded through Manila streets to celebrate their victory. Large crowds lined both sides of Rizal Avenue, P. Burgos drive and other streets in Malate and Ermita that were outside the prohibited zone. Gen. Honma was the central figure at the Luneta as he reviewed the parade from a brown charger. He was assisted by the members of his staff who were also mounted throughout the parade.

Attendance at the reviewing grounds was limited to a select group of officers and men of the Imperial Japanese

Army and Navy, representatives of the Philippine Executive Commission, members of local friendly foreign communities, and civilian officers attached to the Army.

The members of the executive commission, headed by Chairman Jorge B. Vargas, the members of the supreme court and other ranking Filipino officials stood at one side of the general staff during the parade. Beside them were members of the German, French, Italian, and Thai communities and also representatives of other friendly nations.

A large group of officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy also attended the parade and were placed to the left of the reviewing officers in the section reserved for the Japanese community.

Before the parade started and after the guests had taken their respective places at the Luneta, Gen. Honma and members of his staff arrived, mounted on big chargers. The high command made a round of the neighboring area to inspect the troops that were lined up in preparation for the parade.

After inspecting the troops, the general and his staff proceeded to the place of honor at the New Luneta, in front of the new bandstand, and from there reviewed the parade.

Motorized infantry units, light and heavy artillery batteries, and tank brigades rolled past the reviewing officers for more than an hour, leaving the civilian guests

impressed by the might of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines.

A feature attraction of the parade was an exhibition of the Imperial Japanese Army air corps as wave after wave of planes flew over the parade grounds. Before the parade ended, three pursuit planes executed several intricate maneuvers in the air, including a power dive that brought the planes almost to the level of the rooftops of the buildings in the waterfront area.

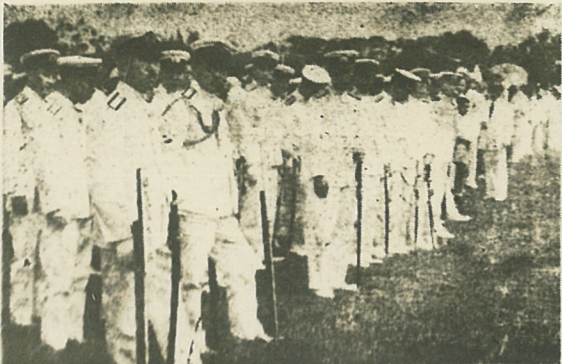
Although the parade did not start until after 10 a. m., truckloads of soldiers rolled along Rizal Avenue and Heiwa boulevard on their way to the parade grounds as early as 6 o'clock in the morning.

In the prohibited zones in the Luneta, Ermita and Malate, the people took strict care to close all their upper windows, in accordance with instructions previously received.

Large crowds flocked to Rizal Avenue and P. Burgos Drive to see the troops on their way to the Luneta and on their return after the parade. The spectators were swelled by government officials and employees and Japanese school children who also went to see the parade.

Despite the paralyzing of traffic in many parts of the city, order was well maintained by army sentries and metropolitan constabularymen. In streets outside the prohibited zone, people were allowed to cross at the corners once in a while when the troops were not passing.

(We are grateful for the help of the Japanese Propaganda Corps in making this pictorial possible.)

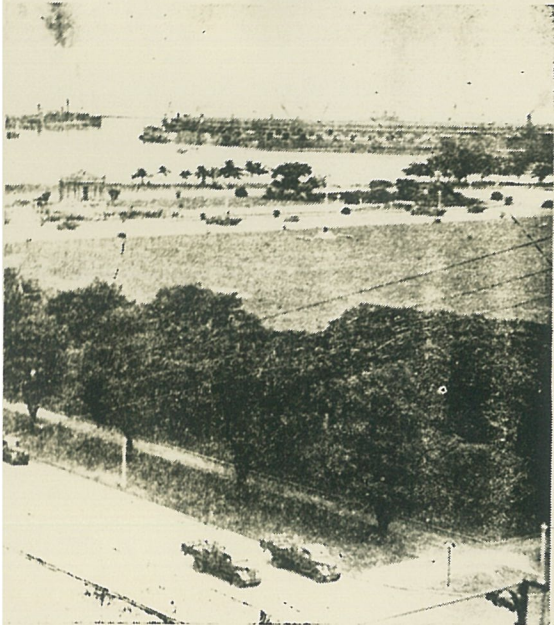


AT THE General's left were officers and men of the Imperial Navy.



AT HIS right: Army officers, men, members of Military Administration.

HS SHOW JAPAN'S I IN THE PHILIPPINES



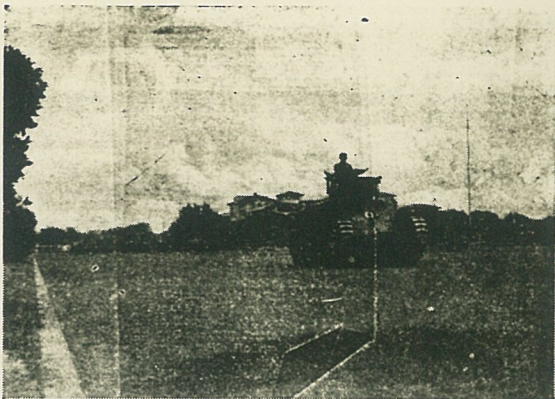
of Plaza Bagong Filipinas, the bay, mechanized units in review.



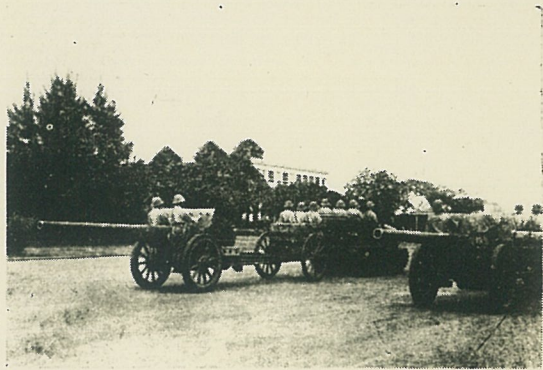
ht to Lieutenant General Honma, on horseback in front of his staff.



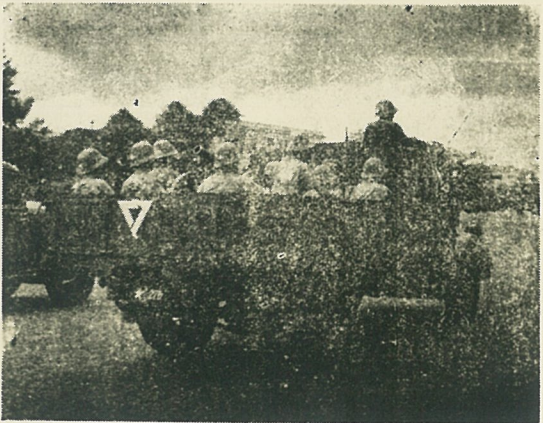
ONE of various types of antitank guns loaded, with crews, on trucks.



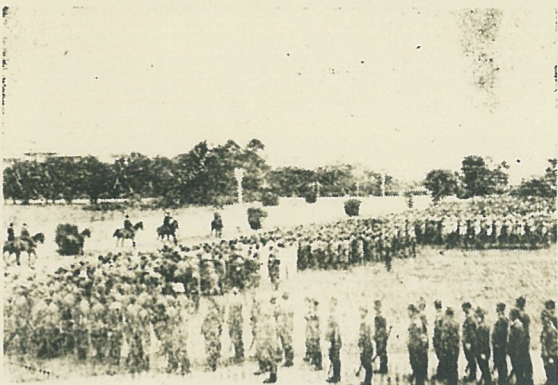
LIGHT and heavy tanks, in columns of two, rumble before reviewers.



AMONG field guns paraded were these ones, drawn by mighty tractors.



THESE are men that man mortars, one of which is visible inside truck.

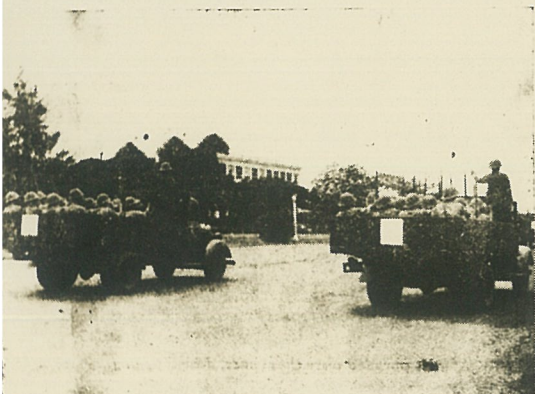


THE PARADE over, General Honma, followed by his staff, leaves.

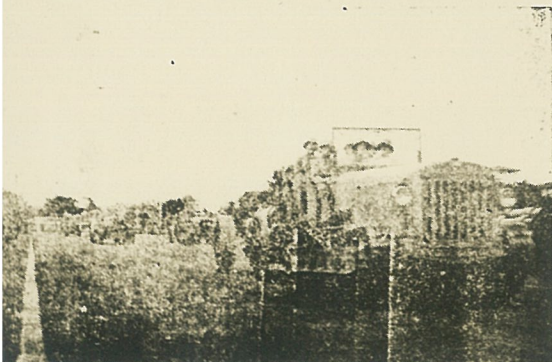
THESE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW MILITARY STRENGTH



BEARING regimental flags, drawing salutes were the cars of this type.



TWO of many truckloads of motorized infantry units that participated.



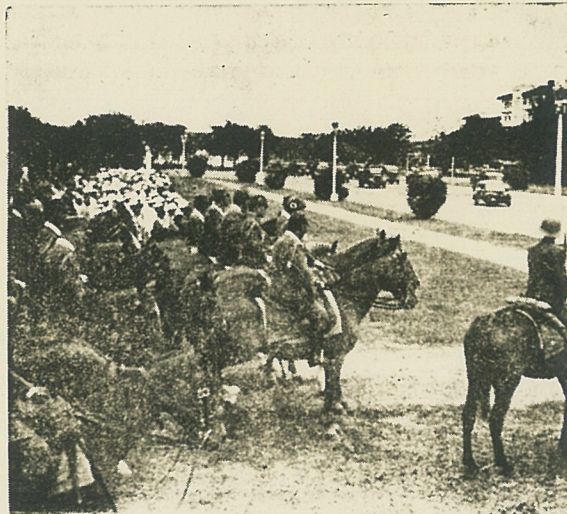
THESE ARE among heaviest tractor-pulled field guns in the parade.



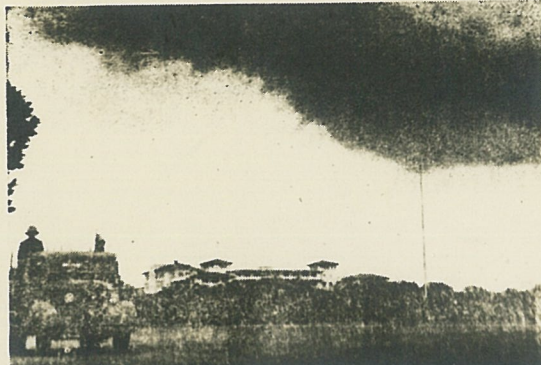
ANTI-AIRCRAFT machineguns, men poised for action past reviewers.



PICTURE TAKEN atop the University Club Building shows one corner

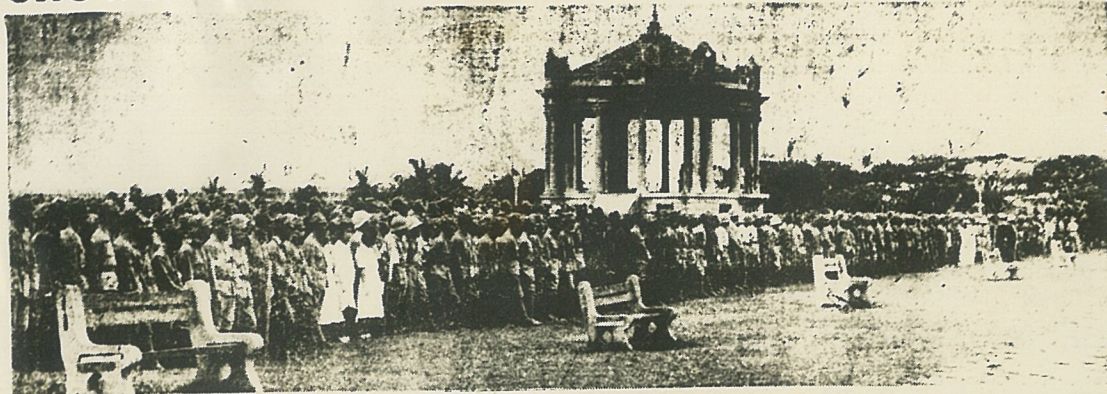


THE START of the parade: motorized infantry units execute eyes right



WHILE land forces passed in review, planes zoomed in the air.

CROWDS LINE PARADE'S ROUTE, BACK AND FORTH



SHOWN in this photo, taken before the start of the parade, is a partial view of the crowd near the recently constructed New Luneta bandstand.



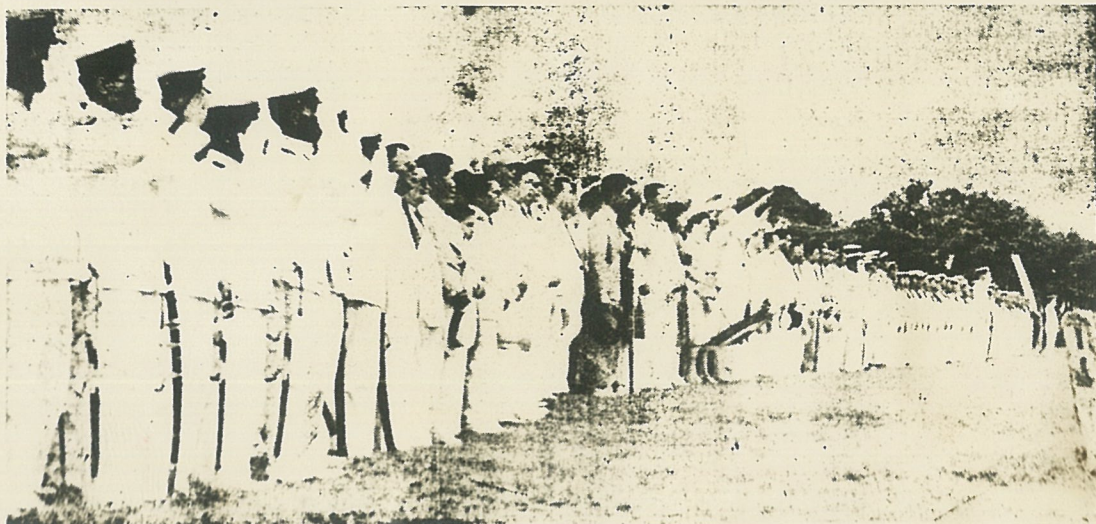
AS TANKS rolled through Rizal Avenue, bound for the home base.



ANOTHER photo of light tanks passing through Rizal Avenue.



DISTANT shot of the spectators near Gen. Honma, taken from behind.

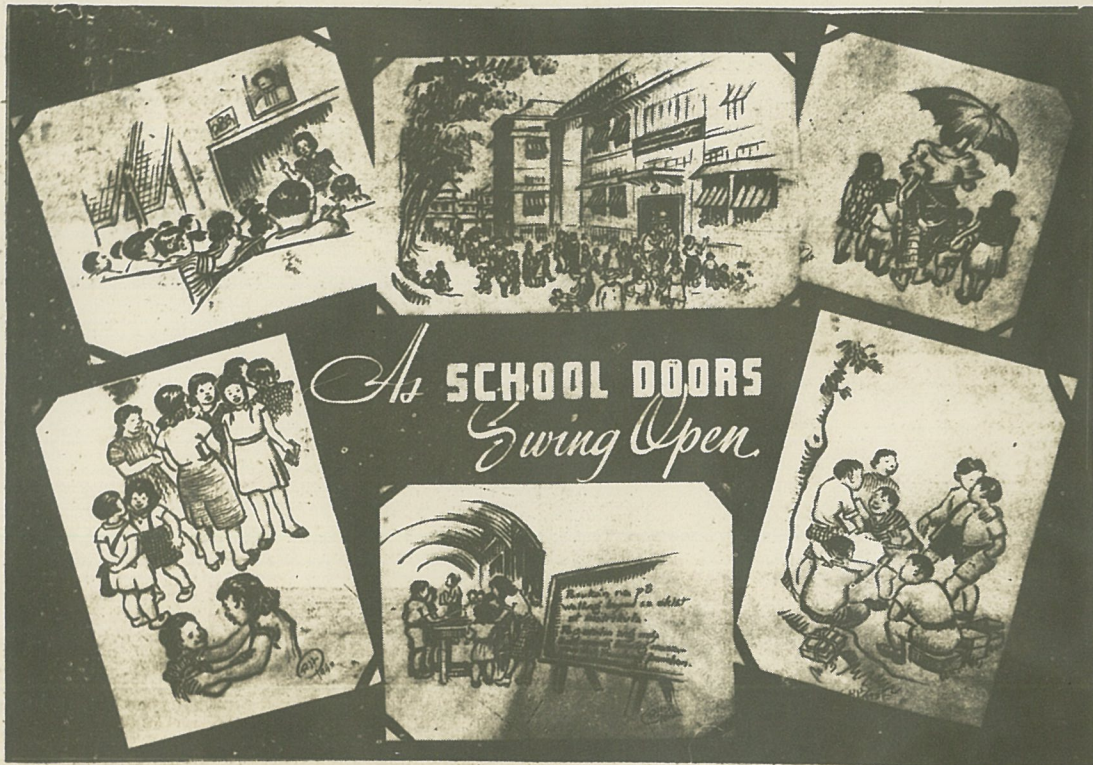


ANOTHER portion of the crowd, showing Navy officers, members of the Executive Commission, representatives of foreign communities.

The Sunday Tribune

MAGAZINE

MANILA, PHILIPPINES — JUNE 7, 1942



CHARACTERISTIC SCENES AT THE OPENING OF SCHOOL—AS SEEN BY R. J. LOCNEN IN PENCIL AND BRUSH

ACCORDING to schedule, hundreds of schools last Monday swung their creaking doors open to welcome thousands of eager minds ready to receive the new imprint basic to the country's spiritual regeneration. While the enrolment, up till deadline last Wednesday, was not what it used to be in those times of eternal school crises, the schools have drawn enough pupils to begin with—in fact, a little more than expected.

Registration over, organization proceeded, following old rules whenever expedient, or inventing new methods as pioneers do. For school administration under the new regime involves a little pioneering. It is recalled that, at the turn of the century, Filipino children of school age were rounded up and offered all sorts of attraction—free pen-

cils and paper, free books and ink, free slates, and candy to boot—just so they would go to school and begin learning the new lingo of the Americans.

With the popularity of public school education here at present, pupils go to school with little or no coaxing from their elders; and, if the enrolment has not been much bigger, it is because of economic difficulties at home which force the young to help, or deprive them of school-wear. In some instances, parents are not well informed of the fact that they do not need to invest two or three pesos in "school things" (paper, pencils, rulers, scissors, etc.), as these are provided for gratis. Children of provincial parents who evacuated months ago to the country will probably stay there for good and help plant rice and

do other productive activities.

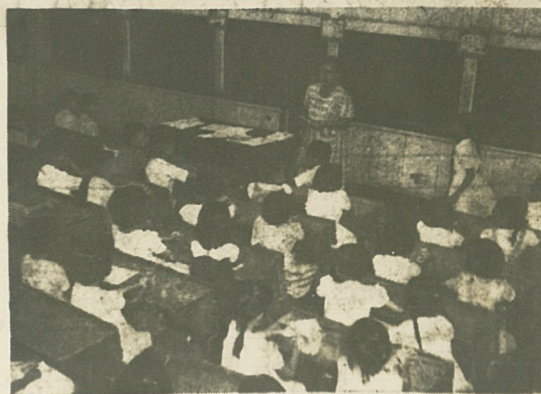
The present policy is to eliminate such elements from the school curriculum as are opposed to the philosophy of the New Order in East Asia. As there is very little of such elements in the elementary curriculum, this has not been changed much. Gradually, such changes will be introduced to do away also with such matter as are not conducive to the cultivation of thrift, industry, respect for elders and constituted authority, regard for the rights and welfare of the entire social unit as against the exaggerated emphasis on individual rights, faith in God and the destiny of Asiatias, and the willingness to sacrifice comforts and even life to perpetuate these principles and ideals. Asia is a great place, God-endowed.

And the Asiatias, though long submerged in the confusing materialism introduced here to suit a purpose by Western imperialism, should feel proud of the deep spirituality which the West, to gain strength, has borrowed—a fact indicating the superiority of the East in things spiritual and undying. This truth has long been known, eternally admitted even by the West; but until Japan assumed leadership being the only nation which Western colonizers never successfully set foot on, this truth was either forgotten or denied.

These truths will be refreshed in the minds of the old; these will be emphasized in the minds of the young. Even private school willing and also able to face these truths and interpret them correctly may open.



WHEREVER practical or necessary, old pupils who are considered exceptionally bright have been accelerated to accommodate younger ones.



CHILDREN in classes organized as early as June 1st, were given a warming up, so to speak, but regular recitations did not start until Thursday.

TO HELP FILIPINOS PROFESSING THE CATHOLIC FAITH



ANTIPOLO CHURCH, when Catholicism was not a streamlined pleasure. Devotees then went there walking or riding in hammocks. Painting by F. Rones.

THE JAPANESE Imperial Army set up and specially organized the Religion Section as an assurance of its motives, to contribute in a concrete way toward the realization of their basic principle of allowing freedom of religious worship, and to foster the inherent designs of all reputable and genuine religions, here in the Philippines.

It is well known that 80 per cent of the total population of the Islands is of the Roman Catholic Faith. Ever since the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan, Catholicism has not only reigned over the whole scope of religious thought but has permeated the culture and the social life of the people. And, in becoming the flesh and blood of the people, the Church has built itself into the solid background of their life.

The Catholic people of the Philippines and of Japan, being of the same Faith and subject to the same central authority and receiving the same Sacraments, are in every sense of the word spiritual brothers. There is no more enduring understanding than a friendship based upon a common faith, for it is at once the strongest as well as the most profound.

In times of war, it is inevitable that there should be hardships and suffering. It is an unfortunate but unavoidable fact. But we must not forget that there is nothing in life that is not in some way a visible evidence of the manifestation of Divine Providence. As St. Augustine once said, "God is the more mighty as He is able to produce good from evil," so at times, even as a loving father, He snaps the whip over His beloved children to teach them and to make them men of strong character. We cannot expect to do great things unless we have the courage to accept and to overcome the hardships and the trials of human existence.

The Catholic division of the Religion Section is here to alleviate the difficulties of the people of the Philippines with every means at its disposal, and, by collaborating with the Imperial Army, it is doing its utmost for the protection of the churches and the religious peoples. With its headquarters in Manila, it is pressed with diverse activities that often necessitate the members visiting the provinces and at such times exposing themselves to imminent dangers. But they are carrying on, all for the fulfillment of the high mission to which they are dedicated.

From my NIPA HUT by Mang Kiko



•The Ways of a Carabao

A SWEET YOUNG THING has sent word that Lady Puigol and Mang Kiko, in last Sunday's brush-study of the pair, look alike. This, Lady Puigol resents, though she is lady enough not to make her resentment vocal as some garrulous mortals find little trouble in doing. It then behooves Mang Kiko, knighthood with him being as the forest evergreen, to sally forth in defense of the lady; which will not be an easy task, considering it is an S.Y.T. caused the offense.

May we close the incident, then, with a gentle reminder to well-meaning mortals who might unwittingly err by such unfair comparisons, that the carabao is a noble creature, man's friend and helpmate. Nay, the carabao is the true Oriental, passive, hard working and productive, charmingly inoffensive, and patient up to a point beyond which Western superiority must beware. Hers is the philosophy of being, though indeed she is not an unbeliever in fruitful action in the muddy ricefields or in the warfront. Wearing an unchanging dress of patent leather, in lieu of the more expensive sharkskin slacks and woolens, she does not complain of the torrid temperature in summer; and, despite the thin hair on her, she lifts nary a split hoof against the cold of December or the turbulent lashing of June's fitful rains. In deep cool water under a bamboo grove, or in a drying-up mudhole in May, life is taken as she does the mischievous flies about her—with a graceful swing of her tail. Often untended, she can subsist for days in a small grass patch to which an unlovely owner has fettered her with an abbreviated rope.

How little she cares for more ease, and luxury, or speed; or the comforts over which men kill one another! How few her wants, how quiet her manners, though her bulk disallows of much elegance! She makes little noise at dinner, never picks her teeth in public or in private.

How many of us impatient children of shallow pains can support a life forever tied with a rope to some static tree or stump, or to a plow or harrow which we must pull while a full-sized man occasionally sits atop our rump! Born under the same tropic sky, how many of us can withstand the noonday heat! Or, having no elegant dresses and shoes, how would we adjust our life to a robe of caked mud! And, finally, having done all the work which men of old used to do alone with their bare hands, suppose we were butchered to satisfy a momentary craving at the expense of

years of fruitless drudgery!

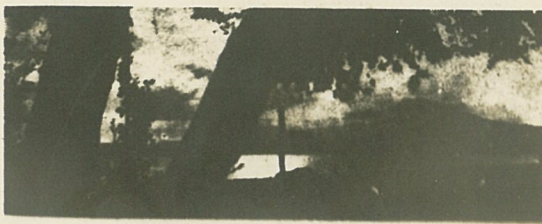
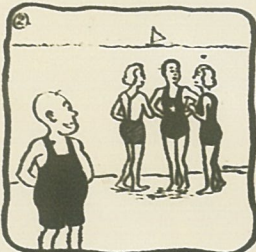
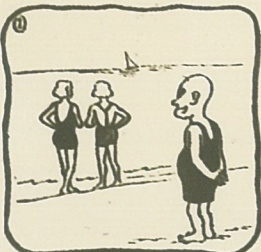
Ah, men, my brothers! With your noisy ways of maledicting yourselves to the gay discomforts that you bring upon your heads, how frightened you are to become naturally yourselves! Naked you came, naked you refuse to go, but must be inappropriately dressed in thick woolens inside a casket of first-class molave lined with silk and metal, in your last ride paraded through the streets in a funeral limousine within which blares away a bad recording of Chopin! Is it because you are happily dead and can neither see nor feel for the thousands that miss their meals, or for those who line up at the rice vendors' for their ration; or those who break their bones fighting their way to a dilapidated five-centavo note? The cost of your funeral—all so unappreciated by you—will help hundreds tide it over for a day to prepare them for the next day's struggle.

But we have wandered into a graveyard from Lady Puigol's more cheering company.

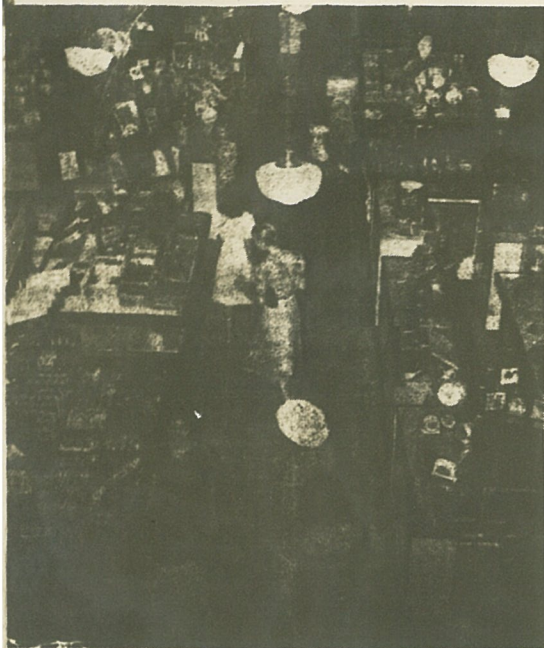
We must here remind those whose memory may need refreshing that Lady Puigol, who has been unjustly compared with us, comes of a noble line. As a title of nobility is conferred upon a few humans and their families because of a worthy deed or an act of heroism which elevates their fellows above their mere animality, so has the Lady won her title with one heroic gesture by her grandiose whose proud name she bears. The elder Puigol was noble, though his looks concealed his nobility. He was hard working, too, and patient and unpretentious; therefore, often the victim of indignities and abuses inflicted by men and beasts about him—all of which the lordly carabao supported with manful fortitude as is the wont of generous beings.

One fine morning, as this noble creature was quietly returning from an early morning work in the furrowed corn fields, he was provoked beyond endurance, alas! Other animals may lose their temper often and survive to lose it again, but a carabao gets mad only once. Old Puigol ran amuck, goring everything that got in his way into eternity, and finally ending up, by ramming the stout trunk of an aged molave. Need we say that, in the impact, one of his horns broke—"napuigol"—and gave name to his noble descent even to this day in the seventeenth year of Showa? In that one decisive act he has earned for his kind the respect of all those about him, the loss of one horn having become the symbol of protest against all indignities and a warning to all aliens who have designs of imposing their tenets and their trade and their way of life upon them.

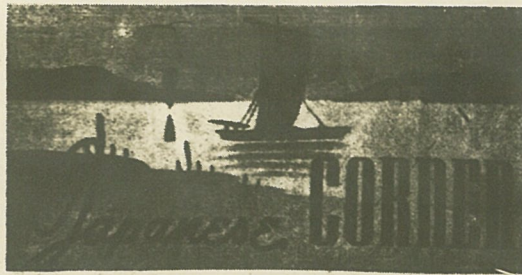
The PHILOSOPHER of the SIDEWALK —by GAT



9



SHOPPING these days has been turned from an orgy of spending to a sound practice of thoughtfulness of the needs of others, thrift and self-restraint.



Lesson Sixteen

(GRAMMAR)

ADJECTIVES perform much more work in Nippon-go than in either English or Spanish. This is particularly so in conversational Japanese. While verbs indicate motion, state of being, or the changing condition of a thing, adjectives describe fixed and permanent conditions, and perform the function of adverbs in modifying verbs, true adverbs being rare in Japanese.

Adjectives are inflected as follows:

	ku		ku
atarasi	i	aka	i
	kore		here

ku is used when an adjective follows a word or phrase or modifies an adverb.

Example:

- (1) Ki wa takaku, kusa wa nagai.
(Tree is tall, grass is long.)
- (2) Hanna ga akaku saki masita.
(Flower blooms red.)

i is used as an inflective when the adjective completes a phrase, or if an adjective modifies a noun.

- (1) Hanna wa akai. (The flower is red.)
- (2) Siroi pan. (White bread.)

kore is the correct inflection when an adjective refers to an indefinite future or when there are more than one adjective modifying the same word. Example—

- (1) Takakereba kau nowa yame masu.
(If it is too dear, (I) will put off my purchase.)
- (2) Koko niwa ki mo nakereba kusa mo nai.
(There is neither tree nor grass here.)

mo here indicates a post position used when enumerating various things.

CIVIC-SPIRIT IN 5-PESO PURCHASES

If a friend were to ask you how far you could go shopping with five pesos a day, you would not refer him to a debutante who can make money vanish in seventy times seventy ways. Nine cases out of ten, your friend is probably mulling over the announcement recently made by the Nanyo-Bu (industrial department) of the Japanese Military Administration that the public limit the purchase of goods and commodities of prime importance to five pesos at a time.

The announcement, in reality, offers quite a leeway for buying the things one usually needs. As a matter of fact, it is taking too optimistic a view of the state of most people's purses. It is not everybody who has five pesos to spend everyday of his life even on articles of prime importance.

According to salesgirls of department stores, most people's purchases are quite simple and run to such items as a pair or two of socks, inexpensive dress fabrics, handkerchiefs, undershirts, and toiletries. Rarely do they call a customer's attention to the typewritten notices posted conspicuously regarding the five peso limitation. It is the same story in hazyards, shoe stores, novelty shops and other establishments.

A closer scrutiny of the instructions embodied in the announcement shows that, in view of the impossibility of importing many kinds of articles and goods from other countries on account of existing conditions, certain measures are necessary to make the goods last as long as possible to meet the needs of the largest number by preventing their hoarding.

When war in the Philippines ended with the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and people began to move about freely, some of those who had the means thought that they would buy all the available imported commodities on the islands that might be useful in the next five years. The effect both upon prices of these goods and upon the people who later felt the need for them very pressing has not been beneficial to the public. Stockpiling up for an imaginary emergency is not normal.

For the good of everybody concerned,

civilians are thus being asked to voluntarily impose upon themselves certain restrictions in the spirit of cooperation to thus effect a fair distribution of existing prime and even luxury articles by limiting their purchases to what is absolutely necessary. The very spirit and purpose of the announcement are an irresistible appeal to sublimate individual interests for the sake of the group, to protect the majority of the people from the few moneyed ones.

According to instructions, nobody should purchase more than five pesos worth of goods at a time. Regarding articles that cost more than the stated amount, as in the case of shoes, suits, pieces of jewelry like watches and the like, there is no limit as to the prices, provided only one unit of each is bought. For instance, if a pair of shoes costs more than five pesos, only one pair may be purchased.

Another object of the announcement may be seen to be the inculcation of thrift in the daily lives of the people, with emphasis on economy in the daily consumption of goods, including clothes and food-stuffs. The times call for a simpler scale of living and one way to attain it is by cutting down on purchases, and practicing frugality.

The flurry of interest caused at first by the five-peso purchase limitation recalls to mind a similar paternalistic measure called the Blue Sunday Ordinance which was passed more than a decade ago, to give a day of rest to the working classes by closing all stores on Sunday whose operations were not much needed by the public.

Unlike the Blue Sunday Ordinance which caused considerable complications in business arrangements, the five-peso purchase limitation does not hamper the operation of local businesses. Its enforcement does not even require police force. On the contrary, it affords endless opportunities for the exercise of such virtues as cooperation with the authorities, the cultivation of thrift and the inculcation of a way of thinking which always considers the welfare of all, even in simple little acts and decisions like buying a cake of soap or a shoe lace.

KA—	カ	ア—A
KI—	キ	イ—I
KU—	ク	ウ—U
KE—	ケ	エ—E
KO—	コ	オ—O

WRITING

A few weeks ago, this department presented the Katakana syllabary containing 49 characters. Since the writing of these characters follows the brush strokes of the ancient Chinese picture-idea, it is well to observe the characteristics of each for distinctness and clarity of meaning represented. We propose to give the reader lessons in Katakana writing, as the course advances, indicating number and direction of strokes, pressure of brush, etc.

The best medium, without doubt, is the Chinese brush, since this can afford all the necessary nuances of the original writing from which Kana has been derived. An equipment consisting of Chinese brush, lump-black and mixing stone may be had for a small cost at local Chinese stationery shops.

Lack of space prevents our giving more than ten characters in this issue. To begin with, practise with them during the week, observing the strokes, their sequences and numbers, the pressure of the hand in each as indicated by their breadth. Write the following in Katakana:

AKA (red), IKE (pond), UE (up or above), EKI (station), KAO (two), EAKU (to write), KOE (voice), and KOKO (here).

In "RASIKU" is the Way

By HISASI ENOSAWA

AGAINST the will and the best judgment of the vast majority of Filipinos, this country has been forced into the Greater East Asia War. Thousands of your friends and relatives were drafted into the USAFFE. The "scorched earth" tactics resorted to by the American command reduced thousands of your homes to ashes, razed whole towns to the ground, and ruined your fruitful harvest. For all these misfortunes, we have nothing but the deepest sympathy.

Today, actual fighting is fortunately over, and this country enters the period of reconstruction, economic and spiritual. You take a new philosophy of life, a new outlook, turning from Western materialism and the selfish individualistic point of view to more Oriental and, therefore, more Filipino ideals. Above all, you leave the status of a mere American territory to become a more dignified member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Regarding the pain and difficulty of reconstruction, I wish to take you back to September 1, 1923, to experience with me the sad sights wrought by that historic calamity which in a few minutes rocked Tokyo and Yokohama and environs, enveloped vast areas in flames, and left the entire zone in charred desolation. A hundred thousand lives were separated by death and confusion. Compared to the losses in this Tokyo earthquake, your material losses are almost nil.

Yet, even before the smoke had cleared away in Tokyo, the Japanese people, with an indomitable spirit that magnified the meager material resources at their command, pushed through the work of reconstruction. And in less than ten years, Tokyo was rebuilt on a grander scale, stouter, statelier, peopled with nearly seven million strong.

Here in the Philippines, the people can no doubt achieve a similar feat. From your misfortunes and losses in this war, you may rise by your own determination and, upon the ruins of the scorched earth policy, you can build a New Philippines—thus converting a misfortune into a blessing.

I have very high hopes about the capabilities of the Filipinos in turning

this war to their advantage. Since the occupation, I have observed many Filipinos rapidly changing their work and their way of life. In the city of Greater Manila, for instance, I notice that the people have become more industrious, growing twenty-four hundred vegetable gardens, fishing in the rivers and esteros, chopping fire wood, and performing all sorts of productive and useful tasks hitherto done only by a very limited few. They have become more serious, more earnest, more honest with life. There is no doubt that they show a marked tendency to cope with the new situation and achieve more than they have done in the past. Through your hardships, you become stouter, stronger, more fortified to cope with greater difficulties; you become morally firm, filled as you are with greater courage and confidence in yourselves. Through all these darkness, you can see with clarity the bright ray of hope that shines ahead.

The Philippines was ruled by Europe and America for over four hundred years. Through these centuries, neither Spain nor America could completely convert the Filipinos into Occidentals. This is because the Filipinos are, deep within them, Oriental, and only Western externally. But as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and properly understanding the new ideology and correctly interpreting it in act and attitude, the Filipinos will in a few years be a worthy and fullfledged member of the Great East Asiatic family.

In order to attain your objectives to become an independent nation, I urge every Filipino to do his part according to his best ability. In the teachings of the Zen sect in Buddhism is shown the best way to perform a task in the word RASIKU—literally, "worthy of." This can apply to all things and activities. If a noble man shows great nobility, he has done a deed "worthy of" his kind. If a physician cures a serious ailment or upholds the ethics of his profession, his performance is RASIKU. Thus, every Filipino can do well by understanding the intention or purpose of his activity to the best of his comprehension, then performing his task—be he farmer, house-builder, priest, merchant, or soldier—always to his utmost ability, for the good of all.

occasional officer tips me, it is as liberal as any people can do it, if not better."

A salesgirl in a drygoods store believes the Japanese soldiers are thoughtful family men. They buy silk garments for women, and shoes, belts and hats for children. "Often, they ask me to stand close to them," relates the salesgirl, "take in my measure with their eyes, then decide what size of coats, dresses or unmentionables they would buy. They have a flair for cheaper things of utility, and seem to hate expensive luxuries." Then she adds, "I imagine that my husband, if he were away too, would pick the same kind of gifts for me. That is, if I had a husband."

Manila cocheros in the past have been known to succeed as opportunists. When it showered, and there were crowds of prospective customers, cocheros could charge three as much as they should, without a qualm. To Japanese soldiers, they can't do that. A cochero from Requenses thinks trading with them is a very unpredictable business. Once he met with soldiers out on a lark at the foot of Banzai Bridge. They lifted his calesa going the full length of the Escolta then back, then back and forth again, using the vehicle for a full hour. The cochero at the end received a pack of Filipino cigarettes. At another time he came across an officer at Florida street in Manila, who asked to be conducted to D. Gomez, Sta. Cruz. The officer paid him one peso.



TYPICAL of Japanese soldiers on shopping tours, these two army men at perfect ease on a Rizal Ave. sidewalk show none of the military's rigid serious mien.

FILIPINO IMPRESSIONS OF THE JAPANESE SOLDIER OFF DUTY

A THOUSAND Japanese soldiers in the field may be described to fit a composite soldier of Japan. A description of one would do for the 999 others. In the battlefield, the soldiers are not individuals but an army of patriots "united in life and in death for the Imperial Cause".

Quite a different thing are a thousand soldiers at leisure in Manila. What you could say of one, you could not of the 999 others, for the soldiers become a thousand different men, each with an individual character of his own.

How does a Japanese private on furlough look in the eyes of a city restaurateur? How does the soldier impress the cochero? When an officer quietly takes a corner seat in a night refreshment parlor and loses not a whit of his dignity watching the dancers, what impressions run in the mind of the girl who waits at his table? When a soldier gets invited to join an "everybody's party" in a private home, how does the mistress of the house take to the situation?

Interviews with a number of Filipinos, most of whom, by their profession or calling, come in contact with these soldiers every day, furnish interesting if not a complete answer to these questions.

A smart, slender society girl, recently married, who made her debut in business with a coffee bar at Heiwa Boulevard, believes the soldiers are lovers of music. "Ordinary soldiers and officers, ensigns and naval topcrankers," she says, "...most of them stop whenever they hear music. Some of them often squat under the trees and listen to our radio." One afternoon, she recalls, four ensigns attracted by the piece being played on the piano, came up and listened behind the player. "I noticed one was humming the music, so I invited him to play it. Modestly he declined, but upon the insistence of his companions, he sat down and struck the strains of *Midnight on the River*, then *Ramona*, and later *La Paloma*. He did it with

such delicacy that I asked him if he studied music. 'No, I am a pharmacist; that is, before I went into service. So is this person here, and he too plays the piano a little.' On another occasion, a portly looking soldier whom she believes to be a ranking officer was held at attention near her place by strains on the piano.

"Care to play?" she offered. "No, thank you," he replied. "I'd rather sit down and listen." He then ordered iced coffee for himself and for his two orderlies who politely took the table behind him, and leaned back quietly. "What instrument do you play?" she asked. "I don't play any, except one," he smiled, "—the zong."

A group of sub-debutantes corroborate these observations, and prove one more appreciable trait in the Japanese soldier. At an "everybody's party" in Paço, a lone soldier looked into the garden and was invited to join in. He went in, and chose a seat in the far end of the room where he met a quiet retiring youth eating ice-cream. The man asked the soldier if he cared to dance, putting the question by signs. The soldier misunderstood, probably, that the young man was a wallflower, that he wanted to dance but could summon no courage to ask the girls. So the heitai-san stood up, smiled at a girl across the room, approached her, and led her to their corner. He pulled the supposed "wallflower" from his chair and made them dance together. The soldier thought he did his good deed for the day. He took no refreshments, but sat contented the rest of the afternoon, watching the jitterbugs at their antics.

When a waiter likes you, you are either liberal with your tips or polite. These are the two keys in the character of a customer that immediately unlock a waiter's heart, wherever this may be. Let us hear what a waiter, whom we shall call Waiter No. 1, has to say about officers who frequent an Ermita nightclub:

"They call for me quietly, and when

per their orders, never shout them. They make no fuss, unlike many customers who find fault with the tablecloth, think the wine too weak, or the ice too much, and make the most of it. The soldiers just take their seats, give their orders, drink silently, linger a while to watch the dancers, then leave. They seldom leave me a tip, but I like them. The way they return my bow makes me feel proud of my lowly job. When an



SOLDIERS like this one buy mostly useful, very rarely luxurious goods

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Max: 97.3 C. or 99.0 F. at 7:50 P. M. Min: 75.3 C. or 72.9 F. at 6:55 A. M.

The Tribune

5 Centavos

4 Pages

YEAR XVIII

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

NUMBER 72

JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS ATTACK ALASKA, MIDWAY

Will Resume Business Operations

Government Enterprises in South Will Be Rehabilitated

Afforded with all facilities by the military administration, different government-controlled corporations are preparing to resume the operations of their agricultural and industrial enterprises in Visayas and Mindanao, as shipping transportation and communications are gradually being restored.

Through the facilities afforded by the Japanese authorities, local banks and government firms have already succeeded in contacting with the managers of their branches and undertakings in the south. As soon as steamers are available, representatives will be dispatched from Manila.

The Cebu Portland Cement Co. and the National Development Co. are prepared to dispatch men to the cement factory and canning factory in Cebu and to the canning plant in Capiz, Cebu. The bureau of agricultural administration is likewise prepared to send representative to the Koronadal Valley project in Mindanao.

The resumption of normal operation of these different government controlled economic enterprises will accelerate food production and replenish the food supply in Greater Manila.

Will Intensify Food Campaign

The department of the interior, in cooperation with the military administration and the department of agriculture and commerce, has issued a circular urging the governors, city mayors and other provincial and city officials to cooperate in the food production campaign launched by the central administration.

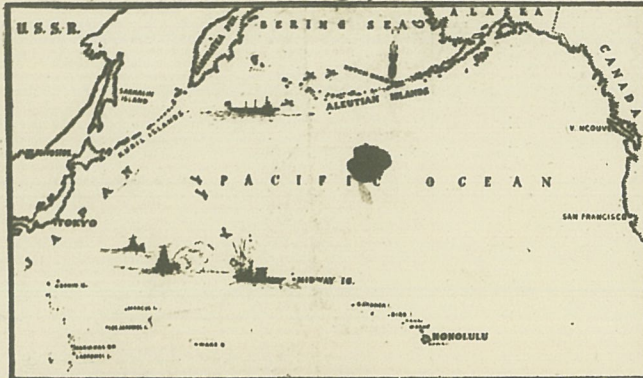
The governors and city mayors were informed in the circular of the policy of the central administration to intensify food production as a means of averting a food crisis. They are requested to extend full cooperation to all government personnel assigned to this particular task. The administration has centralized the supervision of farm (Continued on page 4)

Milk Relief Project Gives Aid to Children of Poor

Around 20 mothers are employed as wet nurses at the public welfare hospital in connection with the milk relief project of the department of education, health and public welfare which has been functioning since the middle of May.

The project, despite its initial handicaps, is proving to be a success. The babies, all undernourished when admitted to hospital, have been all practically brought back to health.

According to the department, there are about 80 babies being fed in the hospital, 12 of whom are housed in the welfare nursery and the rest fed outside. The infants under the care of the welfare bureau are thus being properly nourished and (Continued on page 4)



SCENE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS of the Japanese Imperial Navy last week was the eastern Pacific where Japanese naval craft wrought havoc on U. S. warships, aircraft and land military installations. This map illustrates the area covered by the successful operations. Japanese objectives were Dutch Harbor, Alaska, as well as the entire Aleutian group, and Midway Island to the south.

Chungking in Grave Peril

Manila Internees Well Treated

TOKYO, June 9 (Domei).—Charles Parsons, Panamanian consul in Manila who was interviewed by an Asahi reporter in Takao, Formosa, on his arrival yesterday with other Allied diplomats from Manila, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Japanese authorities for the kindnesses tendered him during his internment.

According to the correspondent, Mr. Parsons arrived in Takao together with Frank Lochalt, consul general in Shanghai, his wife, and other Latin American representatives. Mr. Parsons said that he was "impressed by the rapid and steady reconstruction" of Manila during his internment for six months. Mr. Parsons revealed that 2,000 people, equally divided between men, women and 300 children, were interned at Saint Thomas University. He said that although some difficulties were encountered on account of inability to understand the Japanese language, "everything went smoothly with us." He said that the internees received sufficient nourishing food and the children continued to play merrily despite internment. He said that (Continued on page 4)

Cable News In Brief

ISTANBUL, June 9 (Domei).—With the outbreak of the Kurd disturbances in the eastern provinces, the Turkish government announced today that the Turk-Iranian frontier had been closed down since last Sunday.

TOKYO, June 10 (Domei).—The first train to travel through the Most-Simonoski undersea tunnel will make its trial run tomorrow, the "Niti Niti" reported from Moel. The trial run will climax six years of untiring efforts to construct the world's longest undersea tunnel.

TOKYO, June 10 (Domei).—The foreign office announced today the appointment of Noburu Ogawa as consul-general for Hanoi. Mr. Ogawa was formerly consul-general at Halphong.

LISBON, June 9 (Domei).—It was reported from Washington (Continued on page 4)

Religious Orders Can Get Forms

Applications required of all religious orders, corporations, and associations for recognition under recently issued by Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Executive Commission prescribing the registration of such orders may be filed with the bureau of religious affairs, Room 210, second floor, Legislative Building. Official forms for the purpose (B. R. A. Forms Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively) will be furnished by the bureau without cost. All applications shall be made in person except in the case of heads, chief priests, bishops, or presiding elders who may register their respective religious orders or organizations and properties through their duly authorized representatives or their legally constituted agents or representatives, respectively. All declarations shall be made under oath before the proper bureau official or any person authorized to administer oaths.

Japanese Smash Armored Force

LISBON, June 10 (Domei).—According to "Reuters" reporting from Chungking, a spokesman of the Chungking administration emphasized the danger now confronting the regime, declaring that the gravity of the situation remains unchanged. The spokesman reportedly said the next several months will undoubtedly prove to be the critical period for the Chungking administration.

TOKYO, June 10 (Domei).—The powerful mechanized corps of Chungking's 86th Army composed of the 60th and 67th Divisions, which defended the Chuchow area in Chekiang province, has been completely shattered as a result of the recent Japanese offensive against Chungking. The "Niti Niti" correspondent reported from that city.

BURMA FRONT, June 9 (Domei).—Japanese Army forces which started their cleaning up offensive at dawn on May 31 from the neighborhood of Lungling in Yunnan province swept northward in several columns along the western bank of Nu river and mopped up 2,000 troops belonging to Chungking's 26th and 85th Divisions between Teng (Continued on page 4)

Japanese Victories Helped In Building Up Axis Morale

HARBIN, June 9 (Domei).—The long string of smashing Japanese victories in Greater East Asia have contributed greatly in elevating the morale of the people in Axis countries, unanimously declared a party of four former Japanese residents in Rome, Vienna and Budapest, who arrived here today enroute to Japan.

They said after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war, on December 8, last year, there was a marked and noticeable change in the internal atmosphere of the Axis countries as people took a brighter and more enthusiastic attitude toward the war against the so-called "democracies." They added that Europeans are enthusiastic over Japanese

2 Aircraft Carriers Lost by U. S.

American Fleet Suffers Heavy Damage in Midway Battle

TOKYO, June 10 (Domei).—Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:50 o'clock this afternoon that Japanese naval units operating in the eastern Pacific carried out a surprise attack on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, as well as on the entire Aleutian group of islands on June 4 and 5.

The announcement said that naval units also carried out fierce attacks on Midway Island on June 5, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy fleet and reinforcements in that area. Naval and air installations and enemy land forces also sustained heavy damage.

In addition, Imperial Headquarters said, on June 7 Japanese naval units in close cooperation with Army troops reduced a number of enemy positions in the Aleutian Islands and are now continuing operations there.

The Imperial Japanese Navy operating around Midway sank one aircraft carrier of the "Enterprise" type and another of the "Hornet" type both of 19,500 tons, while 120 enemy aircraft were shot down, the communique said. It added that important military objectives were destroyed.

The communique also stated in the Dutch Harbor region 14 (Continued on page 4)

12 Post Offices Now Operating

Twelve post offices in Greater Manila, Baguio, Malolos, Bulacan, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija; and Tarlac, Tarlac, are now in operation, according to Juan Ruiz, director of communications. He issued the following press bulletin:

"The following post offices have been reopened and authorized to transact postal, money-order, and savings bank business only:

1. Manila (Central) Post Office
2. Calocan, Greater Manila
3. Makati, Greater Manila
4. Mandaluyong, Greater Manila
5. Parañaque, Greater Manila
6. Pasay, Greater Manila

(Continued on page 4)



RADIO
THE NINE
and Martin Burn Up the Tropic
TROPIC HOLIDAY
BIG BANG! BIG BANG! BIG BANG!